

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3719.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

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The Life of Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., 1835-81, including Services in Kaffraria, in China, in Ashanti, in India, and in Natal. By Lieut.-General Sir William F. Butler, K.C.B. (Murray.)

THE circumstances of Sir George Pomeroy-Colley's death, connected as it was with one of the saddest and most disastrous episodes in our military annals, gave to his name a certain notoriety seventeen years ago, which, however, is gradually passing out of the remembrance of all but those who were serving in the army and navy at that period. His comrade and friend Sir William Butler, now commanding the British troops in South Africa, has done well to rescue from oblivion the record of the career cut short by a rifle bullet on Majuba Mountain.

At the age of thirteen years young Colley entered Sandhurst as a cadet, and, passing out at the head of the list, he obtained his commission in the 2nd Queen's Regiment, then stationed at the Cape. After a short stay with the depot in Kinsale, Lieut. Colley joined headquarters in 1854, at a time when many of his juniors were seeing active work in the Crimean battlefields. Owing to his capabilities as a draughtsman, he was soon appointed an assistant surveyor, and employed in laying out a military settlement in Kaffraria under Sir George Grey. Later on, he was ordered to take up the duties of surveyor-general with the Transkei expedition under Major Gawler. About this he says:—

"It certainly bears a little the aspect of a 'filibustering' expedition, as the country we are invading is at peace with us and does not in any way owe allegiance to us; our rule is only supposed to extend to the Kei."

The whole of Colley's career as a subaltern was thus passed in South-East Africa, either in surveying or in magisterial duties, which relieved him of all ordinary regimental routine, but also all military experience until the gallant Queen's were ordered in 1860 to embark for China in the troop-ship Vulcan,

to form part of the force under Sir Hope Grant, then assembling in the Gulf of Pechili.

On landing Colley found he had been gazetted captain after eight years' service; and, although he had not expected to see much fighting in a Chinese campaign, he soon came in brisk contact with the Tartars. He wrote a spirited account of the action at Sinho, where breechloading field guns were first employed by the Royal Artillery:—

"When the second division arrived they found large masses of Tartar cavalry drawn up in front of the entrenchment. Our Armstrong guns were now brought to the front, and opened at a range of about two thousand yards. The first two shots fell short, and the Tartars advanced boldly upon them. But after a few shots the gunners got the range, and then the terrible effects of the Armstrong gun might be seen. At every shot a regular gap was torn through the line, and horses without riders, men without their horses, could be seen flying from the spot."

Capt. Colley further on relates that, when near Tungchow, the colonel of the Queen's and himself got hold of rifles, and, with three or four men, fired a volley at some Tartar officers making a reconnaissance; and that they were themselves next fired into by several hundred Chinese infantry, whom they had not observed.

Of the destruction of the Summer Palace he says:—

"This proceeding of burning down the palace, though severe, seems to have been salutary, for whereas the Chinese up to that time had under different pretences avoided surrendering the city, and the impression was generally entertained that it would have to be bombarded and taken by storm, the very day we returned from the palace the gate was given into our hands, and all seems to have run smoothly since."

After this expression of opinion by Capt. Colley, it seems to us rather out of place for his biographer to quote Byron's 'Curse of Minerva' on Lord Elgin's father, as applicable to our distinguished plenipotentiary, who was acting in conjunction with Baron Gros, Sir Hope Grant, and General Montauban—a very divided responsibility.

In 1863 Capt. Colley passed out of the Staff College first, obtained his brevet majority, and was appointed brigade-major at Devonport, a position he held for five years. From 1871 to 1873 he held the post of Professor of Military Administration at the Staff College, and during this period he contributed the article 'Army' to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' In December, 1874, we find him dispatched to join the Ashanti Expedition as a special service officer under Sir Garnet Wolseley, who at once placed the organization of the transport in his hands, and next put the tribes in the protectorate, and finally the whole line of communication from the army to the sea, under his command. "It is curious," he wrote,

"that I should be the first instance, so far as I know, in our army of an appointment—that of 'officer in charge of the communication'—which has long existed in the Prussian army, and of the value and importance of which I had been most strongly impressed, and had lectured upon and urged for our army."

Of the arduous duties during the advance upon and retirement from Coomassie, and of the actions at Amoafu, Egginassie, and

Fommanah, Sir William Butler is well qualified to supply accurate details, and his narrative connecting the brief extracts from Colley's diary leaves nothing to be desired.

In 1876 Lord Lytton offered Colley the military secretaryship in India, although he possessed then no Indian experience whatever. It is characteristic of the man that during his voyage to Bombay he wrote a paper on the 'Military Aspect of the Central Asian Question.' Soon after his arrival he was sent on a mission to Khelat, and on his way thither he met a subaltern of the type which Mr. Rudyard Kipling has since rendered immortal:—

"The British officer is a strange and very amusing creature. A young officer arrived here only this morning fresh from Khelat, or at least from the Baluch Hills, among which he had been wandering for nearly two months. I at once got alongside him for news. His view of the political situation was comprised in the opinion that Khelat was 'the d—dest hole in the world,' and the people 'not a bad lot of beggars, but dirty, and d—d thieves.' But he had fished up nearly every pass and stream, and could tell me exactly what holes to go to for the biggest fish and what flies to catch them with. I couldn't make out that he had taken any escort or thought it necessary to trouble himself about the inhabitants in any way; and I believe a chap like that, if he could only be trained to keep his eyes open as well, could fish and loaf his way anywhere."

The command of the Staff College was offered to Col. Colley in the following year, but he preferred to accept the private secretaryship to the Viceroy—"a recognized position of considerable power and influence, and full of very interesting though very hard work." In fact, the extracts from his letters during his appointment under Lord Lytton are the most interesting portions in the volume. After the conclusion of the Treaty of Gandamak Colley proceeded to Natal as chief of the staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley, hearing on his way the news of the Prince Imperial's death in Zululand. Then the Kabul massacre occurred, and Lord Lytton telegraphed to Brigadier-General Sir George Colley to return to India; but it is disappointing to find no letters relating to the second Afghan campaign during this period of his secretaryship. It is, however, clear, from one of his former letters, that he was strongly opposed to the retention of Kandahar:—

"My theory is that in a country like this, where our action must necessarily always be offensive, not defensive, when we do fight we should always have difficulties behind us and open ground in front. I have a strong objection to being in the position of a dog who is at the end of his chain, and consequently can be chaffed by small boys without possibility of retaliation. I like to have the full length of a good long chain to charge if necessary."

Before the close of the second Afghan campaign Sir George was appointed to succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley as High Commissioner of South-Eastern Africa, including the Transvaal, and as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Natal and the Transvaal, the Governorship of Natal being added to these onerous duties. Unfortunately, whilst Natal and Zululand were directly under him, the Transvaal was so only in a secondary degree, as all correspondence about it had to pass through

the hands of the Administrator of the territory, Sir Owen Lanyon. These accumulated responsibilities were far too conflicting and multifarious for any single governor. The state of the garrisons, scattered widely apart, was anything but satisfactory; and desertion and discontent in them had reached an unprecedented extent. The Commissioner speaks of "the troops deserting very largely," and of the "terrible amount of desertion going on in the Transvaal." At last, in December, 1881, the Administrator, whose reports on the feeling of the Boers had previously been highly optimistic, announced that they had hoisted their flag at Heidelberg and proclaimed the Republic; whilst two days later came the news that the headquarters of the 94th Regiment had been annihilated at Bronkspuit, and that every British garrison was cooped up within its extemporized defences.

Sir George, indeed, wrote to the President of the Orange Free State, "How hopeless the contest the Boers are now entering on is you must be well aware"; but he told those at home that he felt considerable doubts whether the force he was taking to try to relieve the garrisons was sufficient. The weak point was Potchefstroom, which could not hold out beyond the middle of February, and it was this that induced General Colley in an evil moment to move on with the slender "scratch" force at his disposal, without waiting for reinforcements; but it is obvious that the surrender of Potchefstroom would have been a slight disaster compared with the defeat in the field which his rash advance with a handful of men and no cavalry to speak of rendered practically inevitable.

His address to his troops before starting well evinces the chivalrous spirit which ever animated him:—

"The stain cast on our arms must be quickly effaced and rebellion must be put down; but the Major-General trusts that officers and men will not allow the soldierly spirit which prompts to gallant action to degenerate into a feeling of revenge. The task now forced on us by the unprovoked action of the Boers is a painful one under any circumstances; and the General calls on all ranks to assist him in his endeavours to mitigate the suffering it must entail. We must be careful to avoid punishing the innocent for the guilty, and must remember that, though misled and deluded, the Boers are in the main a brave and high-spirited people and actuated by feelings that are entitled to respect."

There is no need to quote extracts from the letters written after the repulse from Lang's Nek and the unsuccessful fighting on the Ingogo plateau, where, by a curious irony of fate, General Colley's line of communications with his base at Newcastle—his pet subject having been safety of communication with the rear—were cut off by a foe hitherto deemed incapable of any tactical manoeuvres. In regard to this action, it may be noticed that Lieut. Parsons, R.A.—who is specially mentioned by Colley as continuing to direct the two guns and assist in working them under a heavy fire until ordered to withdraw after losing his captain and more than half his detachments, and then again, with the assistance of a few men of the Rifles, served the guns (splashed all over with bullet marks) until severely wounded himself—has very recently, as a colonel commanding an inde-

pendent force of the Egyptian army, attracted notice by his distinguished services at Kassala and on the Blue Nile.

On the disaster on Majuba Mountain the book does not throw so much light as was anticipated. It is right that the story of such affairs should be written; and, indeed, all British officers ought to be well informed about it, for it was a dearly bought lesson, and one to be borne in mind. Col. Stewart (afterwards Sir Herbert Stewart) curtly reported of it in his official letter:—

"To the advance of the Boers being unseen and hence unreported, the consequent retirement, and the fact that the efforts of the officers were fruitless to check the demoralization ensuing thereon, I attribute the loss of the position."

Sir William Butler's carefully detailed analysis of the several phases of the Boer victory is certainly well worth studying. In the hour of defeat Colley fell—he would not have wished it otherwise—with a bullet through his head, facing the enemy, and well to the front between them and his own men. Can it be believed that the total loss of the Boers throughout the day was one man killed and five wounded?

How, indeed, are these three several calamities to be accounted for? At Lang's Nek Colley declared his men behaved splendidly: "The 58th really fought admirably, lost 160 out of 480 men, reformed behind the Rifles, and came back in perfect order." He attributed the loss of the day to the ineffective artillery fire and to the failure of Brownlow's charge with very recently organized mounted infantry, whose horses would not face fire. At Ingogo Colley had no supplies for camping out, and was forced to withdraw at night, whilst the enemy were receiving numerous reinforcements. At Majuba the posting of the line of men, with so much "dead" ground in front, was faulty, and when the Boers suddenly appeared on the summit there was a bad panic among troops previously demoralized:—

"The mobility of the enemy; the extraordinary accuracy of their rifle fire; their coolness, courage, and instinctive knowledge of war, the inbred results of free country life in these stern uplands, which had taught them in many a hard fight with man and nature all they knew of war..... What is called the 'fortune of war' or the advantages of position could no longer account for all that had happened. His little force was not able to prevail against the Boers." This is tantamount to saying that the enemy were distinctly superior to soldiers chiefly trained in the barrack field and at peace manoeuvres. Their General's own life had been mainly spent at the desk, and not in the field.

Colley's various doings in campaign, garrison, and quarters are very well described by Sir William Butler, although here and there we notice passages which seem to betoken interpolation by another's hand—perhaps that of the writer of some notes on Colley's life, mentioned at p. 11. For instance, a letter touching on matters of inner thought, "matters usually absent even from his most intimate correspondence," seems out of place in a book which will be mostly read by officers.

Several excellent maps are inserted, and also illustrations from General Colley's artistic pencil; whilst a particularly fine drawing of Majuba Mountain, from the well-known

hand of Lady Butler, adds to the many attractions of the agreeable work her husband has written, which must certainly prove popular in garrison libraries.

My Inner Life: being a Chapter in Personal Evolution and Autobiography. By John Beattie Crozier. (Longmans & Co.)

ALTHOUGH scarcely more than a year has elapsed since the first instalment of Mr. Crozier's attempt to write a 'History of Intellectual Development on the Lines of Modern Evolution' was reviewed in these columns, he now comes before the world with another volume, somewhat larger in bulk, and devoted, at least in great part, to a different subject. Of the reasons which have determined the publication of this work at the present period of the author's life, rather than at an age when autobiographies are more appropriate, some account is furnished in the preface; from which the reader may learn that, owing to a threatened failure of the author's eyesight, there was no alternative course to pursue. That those who have derived instruction and pleasure from Mr. Crozier's previous works will sympathize with him in his misfortune he can hardly need to be assured, or that they will join with him in the hope that one of the most serious calamities which can afflict a man may still be averted. But there is another motive assigned for the premature appearance of this autobiography. Uncertain whether the 'History of Intellectual Development' can as things now are be brought to a conclusion, Mr. Crozier devotes some chapters of this volume to a sketch of the evolution of thought subsequent to the epoch to which the 'History' has so far been carried, in order that his views on this portion of his subject may at least be stated in a brief compass. With the propriety of such a motive no one can have any quarrel. What should also be noted—for the fact is not without an influence on the character of the book—is that the autobiography was begun several years ago; indeed, more than half of it seems to have been written when the author was doubtful whether the form in which his writings had hitherto been cast would secure them any wide attention. He adverts, with some candour, to the indisposition of the public to consider unfamiliar doctrines when put in a purely abstract and impersonal way, and he describes how, feeling, like Scott, that his cards must be shuffled afresh if his work was to proceed, he considered the rival advantages of the novel and the autobiography, so far as they could serve his purpose. It is not every one who takes the public to so great an extent into his confidence, or provides his critics with so much material.

The fact is notorious that those who write many books are seldom good judges of their relative value. Mr. Crozier declares that this book—"begun as it was at a time when my life-work seemed a failure, my health broken, my hopes desperate, and my sky clouded by isolation and gloom"—was, and still remains, the child of his heart. Nevertheless, as a book it ill bears comparison either with his 'Civilization and Progress,' or with the first volume of his

'History.' If it reproduces many of the views which are to be found in the one, they are no longer endowed with the air of originality that recommended them on their first appearance, because Mr. Crozier's opinions on philosophical subjects are now beginning to be generally known; nor has it the unity of aim and purpose that marks the other. Nor, again, does it exhibit the same uniformly sober temper that helped to lend attraction to both those works. That this autobiography is deficient in such qualities is, of course, in the main owing to its very character. Except in so far as no two men encounter quite the same experiences, a piece of writing of this kind—at least when it proceeds from a man of thought rather than of action—can hardly be said to be distinguished by originality if its main purpose is to summarize the doctrines to be found in the autobiographer's other works. If, as in the present case, it also largely consists of his opinions of well-known books and lines of speculation, put before the reader *seriatim*, it cannot be strictly described as an autobiography at all. On the other hand, the interest attaching to it on the score of the opinions which it expresses is sometimes disturbed by the personal tone which a volume cast in this form must of necessity assume; and the personal tone does not always conduce to a proper display of dry light.

Mr. Crozier would probably be the first to admit that his book has no claim to be put in the small class which comprises what is really excellent in the descriptions which great thinkers have given of their own development. The reader who takes as his example of autobiographies the confessions of St. Augustine or of Rousseau, or Gibbon's memoirs, or Newman's 'Apologia,' will not find that Mr. Crozier's 'Inner Life' is a work that can be placed alongside of them, or is written on a plan that can be compared with theirs. Not, indeed, that it is without value. It has a value of a very definite nature, but not a high value as an autobiography, nor a value which extends to every part of the work. Much of it, and almost the whole of the first part, if judged by the standard applicable to the productions of a professed thinker, cannot be said to be highly stimulating. The 250 pages which recount Mr. Crozier's boyish experiences in Canada contain little that is of any general interest, and were it not that they are written with much animation, and often exhibit a considerable power of picturesque description, they would deserve no place in a serious work. Although the exploits of people like "the village minister," "the old captain," "my uncle James," are legitimate topics of all youthful reminiscences, Mr. Crozier tells us, perhaps, rather more about them than we want to know, particularly as they do not differ in any very essential manner from village ministers, old captains, or inebriate uncles everywhere. On the other hand, a good opportunity, either of perceiving as a boy or of recording as a man something new and interesting, seems to have been lost in the case of a certain hermit of the woods, who is described in these pages as "the man with the bootjack." He was evidently an attractive and original person, of whom a

fuller account might have been supplied with advantage. Doubtless the solitude in which Mr. Crozier grew up, the wild scenery of his early surroundings, and the harsh Puritanism which was offered him as religion, contributed in a high degree to form the lines of his mental development, and they deserve mention to a proper extent; for they show that, as has happened with some other writers of our own or the last generation, a narrow, but terribly earnest training has had good results in forming that serious view of life which, after all, is the basis of the best work.

It is when the reader comes to the second part of this autobiography that its real philosophical interest begins. Mr. Crozier describes, in that entirely easy and lucid manner with which readers of his previous books will be familiar, the leading characteristics of the thinkers whose writings he perused; and here again, as in those books, he displays an uncommon gift for getting at the main gist of a philosopher's doctrines by the shortest road, and putting it on the page in the concisest language. There is much admirable observation, too, and much acute criticism by the way. The chapter on "Aristocracy and Democracy," for instance, contains many remarks which, if not exactly original, sum up and explain, in a decidedly fresh and suggestive fashion, certain features of social life that may be commonplace, but are not generally traced to their cause. Mr. Crozier's remarks on the great English essayists of the century, to whom he devoted himself in a vain quest of the key to the world, are characterized by truth and common sense, and are sufficiently welcome in an age when preciosity is sometimes regarded as a virtue. His attempts at literary portraiture amount in many cases to a brief paragraph only; but what he says is generally to the point. Nowhere, however, does Mr. Crozier turn this particular talent for happy characterization to a better use than in his *résumé* of modern metaphysics. By way of showing what, in fortunate circumstances, might be produced in the later volumes of his 'History of Intellectual Development,' he takes his readers at a gallop, or at least at a very fast trot, through the systems of all the chief philosophers from Descartes to Hegel, stating in a page or two the chief doctrines of each in a form intelligible to any educated reader, and driving them home by apt simile and illustration. Of this perhaps the following is a fair specimen, although it hardly represents Mr. Crozier in his most eloquent mood. Kant, he says, beginning, like his predecessors, with an analysis of what constitutes knowledge and makes it possible, "soon perceived that the mind was no blank, abstract, immaterial entity facing its opposite, but unable to cross over to unite with it in the production of knowledge except by an act of God; but that on the contrary it was itself a concrete, complex organism made up of various functions and powers, like a machine with a complex system of wheels and rollers—Time and Space, Cause and Effect, Necessity and Contingency, and the rest—through which, when the raw material of sensation from outer objects is passed in like separate bits of wool at one end, it comes out like a continuous thread of yarn or web of cloth in the shape of organized human knowledge at the other."

But this review of the systems of the chief

modern philosophers is intended to prepare the reader for the criticism which Mr. Crozier makes upon them all, namely, that nowhere in their analysis of the human mind do they discover the secret of its mechanism or unfold the causes which are concerned in its evolution. However useful, he argues, the results of such analysis may be as *instruments* or *agents* for minor inquiries, they cannot, either separately or in combination, be made the *standpoint of interpretation* for the phenomena of the world as a whole. Nor had any of these philosophers taken due account of the intimate connexion between the mind and the brain, or the laws of molecular motion which govern the nervous system. Mr. Crozier perceived (what a good many thinkers have, indeed, perceived before him) that the only adequate solution of the great problem of philosophy must embrace not only mind, but matter as well, and in the region of mind must account not only for the quantitative differences of mental powers, but for their qualitative differences also. In a word, such a solution must explain why what we recognize as the higher quality is higher, and why the lower is lower—why love, for example, is essentially different from lust, or reverence from fear. In his search after this ideal Mr. Crozier turned to the poetic thinkers, as he calls them—to Bacon, Goethe, Carlyle, Emerson, Newman. For the criticism passed on the work of these writers the reader must be referred to the autobiography itself. Suffice it to say that in Mr. Crozier's eyes they fail to offer any *practical* solution of the problem, although they agree upon the absurdity of attempting to explain the world or the human mind by any law or principle, or combination of laws or principles, which has as yet been discovered. They fail, says Mr. Crozier, because, with the possible exception of Goethe, they regard the mind as an entity existing apart from the mechanism of the brain; because they could discover no ideal in the world itself, and because they looked upon the world as changing, indeed, but not as advancing. The solution at which, after his long voyage over the dark sea of metaphysical subtleties, Mr. Crozier at length arrived he denominates "the Scale in the mind." This, he maintains, is something which is *in* the mind, but not *of* it; which is not a quality of the mind, but gives all the qualities of the mind their due character; which has authority over all and gives rank to all. It is this, too, which he describes as the Divine, whether in its operation in the mind or in the world. In the world he believes that the ideal is in process of realization. The columns of the *Athenæum* are hardly, perhaps, the place in which to embark upon any extended criticism of the solution here advanced. It must suffice to observe that Mr. Crozier would have some difficulty in showing how any "Scale" can be in the mind and not at the same time of the mind; and in what essential respect his solution differs from that propounded in the theory of a moral sense.

In the last part of his volume Mr. Crozier, with some artistic skill, brings the reader back from these empyrean heights to the toils and trials involved in the career of an aspiring man of letters. The account of his first attempts to attract attention to his views from the editors of popular

magazines is such good reading that many an editor would have been glad of an article describing such experiences. The description of interviews with various distinguished authors is particularly happy. Best of all is that of a visit to Carlyle, which fell at a moment when the sage was apparently in one of his cantankerous moods; as is evident from the fact that he had little but contempt for Mill and Buckle, and nothing but praise for George III.

From this notice of Mr. Crozier's latest work, brief though it may be in comparison with the length of the work, it will be apparent that what is here offered is a volume the contents of which are very diverse in character and of unequal value, but still a volume which, on the whole, is of singular interest.

The Irish Liber Hymnorum. By J. H. Bernard, D.D., and R. Atkinson, LL.D. 2 vols. (Henry Bradshaw Society.)

OF all the interesting publications of the Henry Bradshaw Society, the present is probably the one which would have given most pleasure to the great Cambridge scholar in whose memory the Society was founded. Early Irish history, the Western literature which preceded the revival of the twelfth century, the usages of the Church in early times, the study of manuscripts and their writers, the lives of the saints of Ireland and of Britain—in all these subjects Bradshaw was learned, and from them used to illustrate in conversation the language and thoughts of the men of remote times so as to make them seem no longer historical shadows, but the present companions of his circle. His attainments were great in many other subjects, and his mental acuteness appeared in the discussion of whatever came before him; but in none did he seem to enjoy himself more than in these, all of which the 'Liber Hymnorum' illustrates, so that every page of it recalls Henry Bradshaw in his rooms at King's, talking cheerily, not as a great, overpowering authority, but as a scholar to scholars, convincing solely by the accuracy of his observations and the soundness of the conclusions drawn from them, rarely criticizing others, and never unkindly, but always turning to the book itself, to the line and page of the manuscript, to its precise history, endeavouring to arrive at truth from its original sources, never by the mere construction of a new theory out of the materials of the overthrown theories of some one else.

The book may have been called in its own times 'Audite Omnes,' from its first words, or after its scribe or his family or its place of writing, or from its external appearance, or by some title descriptive of its contents or merely imaginative. The present title, 'Liber Hymnorum,' is a purely descriptive one—that is to say, it was not given to the book by its original compiler, as 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' was to a modern book of the same kind, but is used by later writers in the absence of any other name or proper title. The editors do not distinctly state when the name was first definitely attached to the book, but it was probably by Dr. J. H. Todd in 1855.

The date of its compilation is unknown, nor have the editors given much considera-

tion to the subject. They do not even go fully into the question of the date of the two earliest manuscripts, but are content to remark of the one preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, that "it is probably of the eleventh century, and perhaps belongs to its earlier years"; and of that in the Franciscan Monastery on Merchants' Quay, in Dublin, that "the handwriting and the character of the illuminated letters suggest a date not earlier than the eleventh century, and probably it was written at its close or at the beginning of the twelfth." The book is partly in Latin, partly in Irish. A large part of it was printed by the late Dr. J. H. Todd in two volumes, which are now difficult to procure, and which were edited without reference to the second or Franciscan manuscript, the text of which has now for the first time been considered and compared with the Trinity College text. Some of the Latin hymns were printed by Colgan in 1647. One of the most difficult pieces of the Irish was edited, with a translation showing much courage and industry, but often defective judgment, by the late Mr. O'Beirne Crowe, and this was castigated by Mr. Whitley Stokes, who has himself published texts and translations of nearly all the Irish of the Trinity College manuscript. The vellum of parts of that manuscript is dark, and the writing is shadowed, so that a beautiful modern copy, made in 1842 by Patrick O'Keefe, is a useful help to the discovery of words obscured by time. The transcriber was one of those laborious scribes to whom the literature of Ireland owes a great debt, but who generally lived in poverty, and have rarely received the just commendation due to their disinterested labours. Such are the materials on which the present edition is founded.

The editors are jointly responsible for the Latin texts, and Prof. Atkinson for the Irish, with its glossaries and an introduction on metre. Dr. Bernard has written all the notes, and deserves great credit for bringing so complicated a task to a conclusion in a reasonable time and without neglect of anything of great importance. The arrangements of the texts are admirable, and the whole work is a most valuable addition to the library of Irish history.

The first volume contains forty-eight poems, with two glossaries of Irish words, lists of writers, and of references to the Scriptures.

The second volume, after introductory essays on the metrical systems exhibited, contains translations of the Irish hymns and their prefaces, notes and translations of the numerous Irish glosses on the hymns, and indices of names and places.

Of the Latin hymns none is more interesting than that called 'Altus Prosator,' and attributed to St. Columba. The saint, says the ancient preface, had taken a sack of oats to the mill, and when he put the first feed of oats into the mouth of the mill he composed the first line,—

Altus prositor vetustus dierum et ingenitus,
High Creator, ancient of days and unbegotten,
and so on, in time to the millstones, did he recite to the end the creation of angels and archangels, the fall of Lucifer, the beginning of heaven and earth, the creation and fall

of man, the nature of earth, of hell, and of paradise, ending with seven fine stanzas on the last judgment:—

As the wondrous trumpet of the first archangel
sounded
The strongest vaults and sepulchres shall burst
open,
Thawing the chill of the men of the present world;
The bones from every quarter gathering to their
joints,
The ethereal souls meeting them
And again returning to their proper dwellings.

The Latin has a distant resemblance to that of the 'Hisperica Famina,' and to the poem 'Ad Rubiscam,' lately edited by Mr. F. Jenkinson, but, though in parts difficult, has no such obscure stanzas as that in which the robin is addressed:—

Amica ave habilis bonus
Pipes fidenter funde te tuus
Tuguru ante mis hic ingressus
Rubisca rara est in adventus.

It would have been interesting had the editors added a note of some of the other Irish poems composed to the sound of mills. The refrain of one is well known in the English of Ulster, which imitates the sound of the stones:—

Clitherty, clatherty,
Late upon Satherday
Barley partridge and hardly that.

The 'Altus Prosator' is said to have been sent to St. Gregory, who heard it with qualified admiration, and said that it gave more praise to creatures than to the Creator.

Of the hymns in Irish the longest and most interesting are the 'Amra' of Colum Cille, the 'Lorica' of Patrick, the poem of St. Fiech of Sleety in honour of Patrick, and the long hymn of St. Broccan in praise of Brigit.

The true translation of some difficult passages must remain a matter of controversy; but this fact does not diminish the general usefulness of the versions given. A few errors made on a first writing, as is shown by other passages, escaped a later revision. St. Cuchuinne had read half of what was known,

The other half that is over
He left for his hags;

but the final words, "a chaillecha," should be translated here "his nuns." The word *caillech* is often rightly translated "hag," as in the name of a hill in Meath, "Sliabh na Cailleighe," named after a hag or sorceress called Garbhac, and in the saying:—

Orduigheadh do chlainne gaisce a bheith ig inseacht
scéil
Agus do chlainne cailleach a bheith 'na sost a
bhéil.

It is right for the race of heroes to be a-telling of history,
And for the race of hags to be a-holding their
tongues.

But in all religious poems *caillech* means "nun." In either case the word refers to a veiled or hooded woman.

In a long note on the word *dith* it is stated that "the word does not occur anywhere else"; but the editors have forgotten a story, well known both in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, in which Queen Elizabeth, or sometimes another English sovereign, is represented as expressing a wish to learn Irish, but being dissuaded by one of her courtiers, who had acquired the language, from studying a speech so unmelodious as to contain the sentence, "Dith damh dubh ubh amh," "A black ox [or

stag, according to locality] ate up a raw egg."

A great deal of useful information is contained in the notes, and the chief errors are in comparatively unimportant matters of Irish scholarship, such as the statement that Columba belonged to the Cinel Luighdeach under their latest designation, which is an error comparable to a statement that Henry III. of England belonged to the house of Hanover. The statement about the battle of Cúildreimhne (ii. 140), "fought in 561, the Neill clan, under Columba himself, gaining a decisive victory over Diarmait, King of Ireland," shows a similar inaccuracy about tribe names. The word "Neill clan," family of Niall (genitive Neill), is in Irish "Ui Neill," descendants of Niall, and may be applied to the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages, a king of all Ireland, who died in A.D. 405; but at Cúildreimhne both sides were equally descended from him, and equally belonged to the "Neill clan." In a more restricted sense the word "Neill clan" or "Ui Neill" is applied by Irish writers to the famous O'Neills of Tyrone, the descendants or followers of Niall Glundubh, King of all Ireland early in the tenth century, who was himself descended from Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. To this clan Columba, of course, did not belong. Such faults could easily be corrected in a brief list of *errata*, and do not in any way diminish the value of these volumes. In all important particulars the work is trustworthy. It is admirably printed and arranged, and the editors are to be congratulated on having made so important an addition to learning.

The Virginians. By W. M. Thackeray. With Biographical Introduction by his Daughter, Anne Ritchie. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE biographical edition of Thackeray is nearing its completion, and as volume follows volume one cannot fail to notice, at least in the prefatory matter, a somewhat melancholy sense of the approach of old age in the novelist. Not that, being on the publication of 'The Virginians' still under fifty, he had any right to call himself an old man. But it seems that his childlike character made him soon weary both of the responsibilities and the successes of life. The stress of work entailed by popularity and the desire to make money for his children was uncongenial to him, and in these later letters he betrays his restiveness at every turn.

This is, of course, most markedly the case in connexion with the lectures on the Georges delivered in America and England, of which the present introduction contains the record. To a certain extent he doubtless enjoyed the social opportunities which they secured, and their actual delivery had its gratifications; but in the bulk the undertaking loomed darkly in the horizon as something which had to be done, and Thackeray always hated keeping his engagements.

That his weariness of life was no passing mood is testified, moreover, most convincingly by the tone of quiet submission in a letter he wrote from Paris to Dr. John Brown in the November of 1858:—

"I send no condolences about the departure of your good old father. He was ready, I suppose, and his passport made out for his journey. Next comes our little turn to pack up and depart. To stay is well enough, but shall we be very sorry to go? What more is there in life that we haven't tried? What that we have tried is so very much worth repetition or endurance? I have just come from a beef-steak and potatoes (one franc), a bottle of claret (five francs), both excellent of their kind, but we can part from them without a very sore pang, and note that we shall get no greater pleasure than these from this time to the end of our days."

These are the words of an old man who has given up all hope of progress alike for himself and for society.

During these years, however, Thackeray with the greatest good-humour entered upon a fight for Parliament, in which one cannot feel surprised that he was unsuccessful. Perhaps he did not take the matter very seriously; he was certainly not much depressed on finding his name at the bottom of the poll.

To his daughters he wrote:—

My dearest little women, as far as I can see, The independent waters is all along with me, But nevertheless I own it, with not a little funk, The more respectable classes they go with Wiscount Monck;

But a fight without a tussle it is not worth a pin, And so St. George for England, and may the best man win.

The words "may the best man win" became proverbial during the election, and gave rise to an interchange of compliments in a gentler spirit than that which used to prevail at such times of struggle. Thackeray met the rival candidate in the street, shook hands with him, and, after a few friendly words, was moving off with the familiar doggerel, "May the best man win." "I hope *not*," responded Lord Monck promptly, with a bow and a smile.

But, after all, the most interesting parts of this introduction are the accounts of friendly America, written, as Mrs. Ritchie most justly remarks, "almost as if he was talking to us at home from his armchair in the corner." He had many friends over the water, made during his earlier visit, and their welcomes were cordial exceedingly. He was fascinated afresh by the "little blackies," by "jolly, friendly Savannah," by the "pleasant, patriarchal life" of Washington Irving, and by Mr. King, "a gentleman of the old school," who had been at Harrow with Byron and Peel.

When an opera company drew away his audiences at Baltimore, he cheerfully concluded, "They are a hundred, wanting bread many of them; shall we be angry that they take a little of the butter off ours?"

He has, however, a rather serious general indictment against the air of America:—

"In both visits I have found the effects the same; I have a difficulty in forming the letters as I write them down on the page, in answering questions, in finding the most simple words to for: the answer. A gentleman asked me how long I had been in New York; I hesitated, and then said a week; I had arrived the day before. I hardly know what is said, am thinking of something else, nothing definite, with an irrepressible longing to be in motion; I sleep three hours less than in England, making up, however, with a heavy long sleep every fourth night or so. Talking yesterday with a very clever

man, T. Appleton, of Boston, he says the effect upon him on his return from Europe is the same. There is some electric influence in the air and sun here which we don't experience on our side of the globe; people can't sit still, people can't ruminate over their dinners, dawdle in their studies; they must keep moving. I want to dash into the street now. At home after breakfast I want to read my paper leisurely and then get to my books and work. Yesterday, as some rain began to fall I felt a leaden cap taken off my brain-pan, and began to speak calmly and reasonably, and not to wish to quit my place."

The dry air, maybe, is responsible for many qualities in our Transatlantic cousins.

Mrs. Ritchie has not told us much about 'The Virginians' itself, though she has reprinted a few notes for the work, and a delightful sketch of 'A Family Party,' designed to record the various fashions of 1780—a most characteristic piece of work.

China in Decay: a Handbook to the Far Eastern Question. By Alexis Krausse. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE interest which has been aroused by recent events in the Far East has induced a number of writers who have no personal knowledge of the subject to take up their pens to explain—or sometimes to muddle—the Chinese question. The result has been the appearance of a succession of works of more or less interest, which reproduce the information and ideas of previous writers in the same field. 'China in Decay' is a compilation of this kind. The author does not profess to have any first-hand knowledge of the country or people, but has picked his way through the tangled facts of the case by the help of numerous authorities, a lengthy list of which he appends to his volume.

We may say at once that the work is well written, and that the material is brightly and clearly dealt with. But through every page the reader is made conscious that it is merely a compilation. There is none of that actuality which shows a personal knowledge of the subject. The writer is plainly not in touch with the ideas and feelings of the Chinese, and he falls into a number of mistakes which would be impossible to one who knew and understood them and their country.

In his preface Mr. Krausse explains that as no two authorities are agreed as to the transliteration of Chinese names, he offers no apology for the way in which he has represented them. This is reasonable enough; but at the same time, when a well-known name occurs which has been transcribed over and over again by English writers, we should have expected to find at least some attempt made at an approximation to their renderings. It will be remembered that the first resident Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James's was Kwo Sungtao, commonly addressed as Kwo Tajén, his Excellency Kwo. We venture to say that this name will not be found in any English work of authority spelt otherwise than as Quo Ta Zahn. Such a perversion is a disfigurement, and it would almost seem as if he had gone out of his way to discover some form under which to conceal

the identity of the late extremely genial diplomatist.

The present Minister at our Court fares scarcely better at Mr. Krausse's hands, although in this case he does but follow in the wake of official and non-official newspapers. The minister's surname is Lo, and his personal name is Fênglu, it being the Chinese practice to write their names in the order commonly adopted by us in directories. But it is also the custom for a man, more especially a scholar, to adopt one or more titular names, such as words meaning "the solitary one," &c., and in this way Lo assumed the *sobriquet* of Chihchên. When he was knighted by the Queen, it became necessary to arrange his name for the prefix "Sir," which should have been done by styling him either Sir Fênglu Lo or Sir Chihchên Lo. Unfortunately, the form adopted, and followed by Mr. Krausse, is Sir Chihchên Lofenglub, which is as though Sir John Smith, "the Champion," were described as Sir the Champion Smith John.

These, however, after all, are only matters of form; but a misspelling becomes serious when it entirely obliterates the meaning of the words. The Yangtze Kiang, in part of its course, is known as the Kin (Golden) Sha (Sand) Kiang (River), commonly translated the "River of Golden Sand." This name Mr. Krausse writes Kuishi Kiang, which has no meaning at all. A common reference would have saved him from this error, as also from that contained in the assertion that the Ming dynasty "endured for more than 600 years," the fact being that it existed rather less than three centuries, the exact period of its supremacy being from 1368 to 1644.

We have no wish to cavil unnecessarily at 'China in Decay,' in the pages of which we have come across much that is both interesting and useful. We do not endorse the pessimistic view of the position of England in China professed by the author; and if he knew more of what has been done and is being done, we feel sure that he would agree with us. But such questions are always debatable. The chapters on the trades of the country and on the railways in being and in prospect are interesting and instructive, as are also the sections describing the relations of the European Governments with China, though it must be confessed that, in the case of the "British Record," there is much needless repetition of facts with which the reader has been already made familiar in the chapter on "Foreign Relations."

Rhodesia and its Government. By H. C. Thomson. With Illustrations. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE key-note of Mr. Thomson's able book is struck in the mottoes on his title-page. He there quotes Sir Thomas More's injunction to a would-be prosperous commonwealth to "restrain those engrossings of the rich that are as bad almost as monopolies," and places beside it F. D. Maurice's declaration that "reverence for the rights and freedom of every nation is what we should earnestly cherish, if we would be true defenders of our own." It is not difficult to foresee the judgment that will be passed upon the Government of Rhodesia

by a critic who makes these ideals his standards; and later on Mr. Thomson applies to the policy of Mr. Rhodes and his friends that fine passage of the 'Utopia' which is thus given in Ralph Robinson's picturesque English:—

"Therefore when I consider and weigh in my mind all these commonwealths, which nowadays anywhere do flourish, so God help me, I can perceive nothing but a certain conspiracy of rich men procuring their own commodities under the name and title of the commonwealth. They invent and devise all means and crafts, first how to keep safely, without fear of losing, that they have unjustly gathered together, and next how to hire and abuse the work and labour of the poor for as little money as may be. These devices, when the rich men have decreed to be kept and observed under colour of the community, that is to say, also of the poor people, then they be made laws."

To one who has studied the facts, some of which are arrayed in Mr. Thomson's temperate but severe chapter on "Mr. Rhodes's Influence in South Africa," it is clear that this passage very happily expresses the reason why it would be unwise at present to convert Rhodesia into a self-governing colony, just as it expresses the one sound reason which can be urged in defence of President Kruger's obstinate refusal to bestow the Transvaal franchise upon the Johannesburg capitalists and their dependents. It is always refreshing to meet with a writer who is thus able to impart a literary flavour to his treatment of contemporary politics.

Mr. Thomson's knowledge of Rhodesia is made up of three elements—study of books and speeches, conversations with all kinds of interested persons, and investigations on the spot. In the autumn of 1897 he visited South Africa, took the train from Beira to Massi-Kessi, and then, wishing to see as much of Rhodesia as he could, walked up to Salisbury, straying off the road as the fancy took him to visit various farmers and prospectors. This sensible proceeding made him rapidly familiar with the more striking features of the country. The climate he found to be far better than it is commonly reported. Though the season was the hottest part of an exceptionally hot and dry year, it was possible to walk all through the day without difficulty or danger. Mr. Thomson says:—

"I was weak and easily fatigued when I started, as I was suffering from the effects of a bad attack of influenza, but by the time I reached Salisbury I felt fairly strong and well. The walk was a delightful one, through scenery of a strangely beautiful and unusual type, and it enabled me to see a good deal both of the settlers and of the natives."

At the time Rhodesia was just recovering from the shock and strain of the various native "rebellions." Mr. Thomson was on the spot in time to receive truer and juster impressions of this distressing chapter in South African history than it is easy to form at a distance either in time or space. The impartial way in which he sets forth these impressions places his book on a level high above the great majority of recent works on South Africa, and entitles it to a place on the same shelf with the volumes of Prof. Bryce and Capt. Younghusband. He does not disguise his knowledge that the suppression of the native risings was accom-

panied by many instances of savage cruelty on the white side, just as the risings were brought about in part by cases of barbarous oppression; but he makes every allowance for circumstances. As he points out, the subjugation of an inferior race has always been attended "by oppression on the one side and reprisals on the other." If this is not an excuse for the Rhodesian settlers, it is at least a plea in arrest of judgment. Nor can we, who sit at home at ease, fully realize the feelings and motives of those who guard a hostile frontier or are the advance guard of civilization.

"The Afghan graves this legend on his blade: 'In the time of necessity, when no hope remains, the hand grasps the hilt of a sharp sword.' At home we have been swathed in security so long that we have almost forgotten the feeling that the sword, after all, is our ultimate and strongest argument; but amongst those who have to make their lives on the fringes of barbarism it is a feeling that exists as strongly as ever. Men who live, as it were, with the sword-hilt in their fingers, must not be judged by a European standard; they cannot reason out quietly abstract principles of right and wrong; their peril, and too often their grief, is too great and too near them for that—they do things in the heat of conflict that afterwards they bitterly regret; but those who sit peaceably at home are unable to comprehend the stormy passions that have swayed them. Infinite allowance must be made for men placed in circumstances of such peculiar trial."

This spirit of comprehension and large tolerance, mingled with a strenuous sense of moral purpose, gives Mr. Thomson's book a distinct character and value of its own. In the same way he is able to admire the personal disinterestedness, courage, and generosity of Mr. Rhodes, whilst condemning his political methods and ideals in the strongest terms; and he admits that the administrative mistakes of the British South Africa Company are those into which both Imperial and Colonial Governments have usually fallen, whilst he throws on their policy the blame for nearly all the plagues that have lately been poured out on South Africa. Great weight must thus be attached to his conclusion, which is that Rhodesia must be taken over by the Empire if it is to flourish. We cannot here canvass the political aspects of this question; but we have said enough to show that these pages are an exceedingly valuable contribution to such a discussion.

NEW NOVELS.

The Two Standards. By William Barry. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE author of 'The New Antigone' has written another striking book. With resolute condensation it might even have been a considerable novel; but the author, by his own confession, is to some extent dependent on his creatures, and fails not from defect, but abundance—the embarrassment of riches. Besides, the obvious moral purpose which underlies the book detracts from its merit as a work of art. However, Dr. Barry's dialogue is vivid, his descriptions occasionally first rate. Throughout there is no want of power, only a little lack of proportion. Thus the tale of General Greystoke and the fair Syrian, brought in in the old fashion of episodic digression, though it sets forth the influence of heredity from a certain

quarter on Marian's noble, but singularly composite character, is too elaborate; and the plots of the two dramas by Elven, though essential, come into the narrative with a certain awkwardness. If there be a polemical and professional touch, it is in the presentment of the Evangelicals in the English Church. Mrs. Greystoke is a caricature, though there is an amount of humorous truth in the portrait of her orthodox, aristocratic, and indolent husband the vicar.

The Dear Irish Girl. By Katharine Tynan. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MISS TYNAN has the gift of drawing charming girls. There was a dark-eyed minx whose habit of flirting the reader will remember that Miss Tynan told of in the coy, capricious 'Way of a Maid.' The maid was not a particularly estimable damsel, but she was fresh as a rose, and her memory has outlived the memory of a hundred more forcible heroines, for she was a real, living, breathing girl—and a girl is one of the rarest things in fiction. She was, we say, a girl, and an Irish girl; but the heroine of Miss Tynan's latest book rightly takes the name of "The Dear Irish Girl," for she is as lovable as she is natural, and as worthy as she is fresh and sweet. Motherless, brotherless, sisterless, Biddy O'Connor brought herself up in the big lonely Dublin house, with no one to train or form her, but with a kind father to influence her by his learning and refinement, and with all the destitute and homeless dogs in Dublin for pensioners and companions. The child is neglected enough, for Dr. O'Connor lives in his memories and his books; but she is happy, and she grows up so wise, and withal so gay, that we rather doubt the necessity of education, though we cannot adopt Miss Tynan's triumphant tone over the evident fact that "Biddy is no housekeeper, and never will be." Surely the good housekeeper is she who transforms a house into home for all its inmates, and to be a good housewife is a jewel in even the brightest crown; but if our dear Biddy is something of a slattern, that is her only serious failing, for she is pretty and loving, sunny-natured and true-hearted, as befits the daughter of the gentle and faithful Dr. O'Connor. Poor Biddy! She has her share of troubles, and gives her heart to a youth who seems to be a too patient lover. Even in the end, when all comes right, as the reader confidently hopes it will, he cannot understand why Maurice O'Hara let misconceptions arise, nor how he, who was so interested in Dr. O'Connor's pursuits, found no excuse for keeping up a correspondence with the old gentleman. Indeed, the rejected suitor, John Ayers, is to our mind more worthy of Biddy; but then he is an Englishman, and as such outside the pale of sympathy. It would be interesting to learn if Miss Tynan ever knew an English family resembling the Sotherans, or whether she evolved their icy coldness from her inner consciousness. We have met several Mrs. Sotherans in fiction, but (happily for ourselves) have never known a woman of any nationality who even dimly resembled her. Mr. Sotheran is a pleasant sketch, and the son, though rather old for fourteen, is amusing. But Miss Tynan is at

her best when she writes of Ireland and the Irish: no one gives a more kindly, nor, we believe, a truer, picture of middle-class Ireland of to-day—the rough old landlord-ess and her ramshackle estate are excellent sketches. Miss Tynan writes for the young person, but, as she sees life with a poet's eye, her stories of youth and love, though innocent, are never commonplace, and abound in touches that go straight to the heart.

The Paths of the Prudent. By J. S. Fletcher. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. FLETCHER is a clever writer whose work is worth following. In 'The Paths of the Prudent' he leaves the sombre vein of 'The Builders' for comedy. Rural Yorkshire forms an excellent background to the ways of Dorintha, a self-reliant, selfish, and charming young woman, who passes through a series of lovers and admirers to the music-hall stage and a place among the nobility. The latter half of the book falls off; but there are some capital studies of Yorkshire people, whom Mr. Fletcher knows well. On the whole, this is a pleasant, if somewhat trivial performance, and much better written than the usual run of such things.

The Pride of Life. By Sir William Magnay. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A WICKED earl with a thousand a minute, and wicked agents who oppress the people on his property and allow them to die for want of sanitation, form the centre of this story. After being accused of murder and apparently drowned, he gives up his title to his cousin, to resume it in the end, with a farmer's daughter—won in the fashion of the Lord of Burghley—as his wife. The tale is not wanting in sensation, and it is readable enough; but the sycophantic, selfish society people introduced are rather wearying, and the good people recall at times the early Victorian type now obsolete. The writer, too, lacks the restraint which makes an artist, and overdoes his situations.

In Storm and Strife. By Jean Middlemass. (Digby, Long & Co.)

IN spite of Miss Middlemass's great experience there is little literary skill and less imagination in her sensational story of modern life in England, and it hardly rewards the reader for his trouble in perusing it. The narrative might be thought suitable to the pages of a periodical publication that depends on sensational literature for its circulation; but it is unsuited to the purposes of the lending library. There is no impropriety in its pages, but it is not written in literary form. Mistakes or misprints are also frequent.

Les Pêchés des Autres. Par Léon de Tinseau. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

THIS is an excellent old-fashioned romance. The charming heroine hears of 'Romeo and Juliet' from her English companion, and pleases us by asking how it was that Juliet's parents did not keep a dog. The suggestion either of Romeo being bitten in the calves, or at least having to turn round to throw stones and be barked at till the watch came, in the middle of the balcony scene, delights us.

La Carozza di Tutti. By Edmondo de Amicis. (Milan, Fratelli Treves.)

EVERY Italian possesses a special faculty for word-spinning, for making much of nothing; but among writers Edmondo de Amicis is perchance a past-master in the art. Themes in themselves not infelicitous he torments, twists, turns, and re-turns with such tedious prolixity, such a stream of words, of minute descriptions, of over-elaborate explanations, that the Northern reader is apt to lay aside his book in weariness. This tendency, already obvious in his sketches of military life, and carried to excess in his series of character sketches 'Gli Amici,' has assumed interminable proportions in 'La Carozza di Tutti.' In it De Amicis relates, in five hundred closely printed pages, his adventures during a year's daily ride over the tramways of Turin, drawing the mental and physical portraits of the men and women he encountered in these rides, and retailing at length the reflections the sight of them provoked in his own mind. Some of the sketches are not wanting in insight, a few are faintly humorous, others are exaggerated and forced, but of all the reader grows tired before they have vanished from the writer's pages, owing to his fatal lack of balance and proportion.

ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY.

John Wesley and George Whitefield in Scotland; or, the Influence of the Oxford Methodists on Scottish Religion. By the Rev. D. Butler. (Blackwood & Sons.)—Although the Methodist Society has taken little hold of Scotland, Wesley and Whitefield, by their preaching, their literature and hymns, left a deep mark upon the Scottish Church; and the history and character of this influence are traced in an interesting and appreciative manner by Mr. Butler. Whitefield visited Scotland fourteen times between 1741 and 1768, and at the end said, "Could I preach ten times a day, thousands and thousands would attend." Wesley's record was yet larger. He made twenty-two visits, the first in 1751, and the last in 1790. The journal of this remarkable man's Scottish missions, printed in an appendix by Mr. Butler, will attract other readers than theologians. His comments on the people and places he visited are expressed with characteristic decision and terseness. The cleanliness and good entertainment of the Scottish inns surprised him, but he was disgusted with the filth of Edinburgh. "How long," he asks, "shall the capital of Scotland, yea, and the chief street of it, stink worse than a common sewer?" He found the stately rooms at Holyrood "as dirty as stables." He was severe upon the *ambitiosa paupertas* of the poor children. "Be they ever so poor they must have a scrap of finery. Many of them have not a shoe to their foot, but a girl in rags is not without her ruffles." At Selkirk he fancied that he detected "a little piece of stateliness" which was new to him. "The maid came in to me and said, 'Sir, the lord of the stable waits to know if he should feed your horses.' We call him ostler in England." But were not Wesley's ears at fault here? The maid probably said "lad." Wesley did not admire Knox, "fierce, sour, and bitter of spirit." "The work of God does not, cannot, need the work of the devil to forward it." He was shocked at the manners and methods of the General Assembly. He found the Scottish services dull; the burial service reminded him of Jehoiakim "buried with the burial of an ass." The preachers failed for want of making pointed applications, so

their eloquent sermons did as much good as the singing of a lark. But the redeeming feature of all things Scottish was the national love of listening. "Surely the Scots are the best hearers in Europe," he exclaimed; "an amazing willingness to hear runs through the whole kingdom." Moreover, no one seems to be offended with "plain dealing." In this respect North Britain is a pattern to all mankind. Yet there are drawbacks even here. "The misfortune is they know everything, so learn nothing." "Most of the people [at Glasgow] hear and hear, and are just as they were before. They are so wise that they need no more knowledge, and so good that they need no more religion." His criticisms of the many books which he read are models of brevity, and amusing. Dr. Robertson's 'Charles V.' "might as well have been called the history of Alexander the Great.....The substance of all might be comprised in half a sheet of paper. But Charles V. Where is Charles V.? 'Leave off thy reflections and give us thy tale.'" Of Watts's 'Essay on Liberty' he complains: "It is abstruse and metaphysical. Surely he wrote it either when he was very young or very old." On reaching his eightieth birthday he attributes his health and vigour in part to his still travelling four or five thousand miles a year, and to his constant preaching, particularly in the morning. As Mr. Leslie Stephen has remarked, he was probably right in his surmise.

Edward Meyrick Goulburn: a Memoir. By Berdmore Compton. (Murray.)—The brevity of this biography is a highly commendable feature. Dean Goulburn's life was one of quiet, unobtrusive service rather than brilliant performance. He did not really like his work at Rugby, and preferred, in his own words,

Director charge of souls, the groove
Which always I did chiefly love.

The groove was Evangelical in its limitations, and Prebendary Compton exhibits a pronounced bias against the Higher Criticism, and a tendency to "improve the occasion," which rather spoils his writing. Goulburn was said to have been the wittiest of his Balliol circle at Oxford, but the plums of which the introduction speaks are not much in evidence in the memoir.

Appearing so soon after the memoirs of two other eminent Nonconformist divines—Dr. R. W. Dale and Dr. H. R. Reynolds—*Newman Hall: an Autobiography* (Cassell), invites a comparison with them which is scarcely to its advantage. It is an excusable, but rather a hazardous thing for a man who thinks highly of his achievements to begin on his eighty-first birthday a record of such of them as he would like to be remembered. Dr. Newman Hall has evidently not taken to heart a remark which, he tells us, his friend Spurgeon made about some one else: "I always thought him perfect till he himself told us he was." Even those who never tire of hearing about the saintly doings of "miserable sinners" would probably prefer to have the information from outside admirers. The autobiographer does, it is true, acknowledge some imperfections. But these only belonged to his very youthful and unregenerate days. At the age of sixteen he "professed himself a follower of Christ," and "set out on pilgrimage to the Celestial City." Since then, he says, "though sometimes wounded, slumbering.....I thank God I have never turned back, but with face 'Zionward' have been, 'though faint, yet pursuing.'" The autobiography lacks completeness, as no mention is made of the faintings or slumberings or wounds incident to the pilgrimage, and the reader is told only of its successes. "There are scars which no one willingly exposes," says Dr. Newman Hall. "Forgiveness is a human duty; forgetfulness is a divine boon." Therefore, so far as this book is concerned, at any rate, he does his duty and claims the boon. The book is a record of his triumphs as a popular preacher and saviour of souls, a writer of tracts and hymns, and, within pious

limits, a man of the world, who reckoned among his friends not only Spurgeon and all the Nonconformists, and Churchmen like Dean Stanley and Lord Shaftesbury, but Gladstone, Bright, and many other politicians. About these friends little is told that is of importance, unless it be important to know that Dr. Newman Hall was on easy terms with them, corresponding, breakfasting, dining, and supping with them; but there is a fair sprinkling of amusing anecdotes in the volume, some of which are original, and some that, were it not for the anecdotist's devout intentions, might be thought irreverent. There is one highly characteristic letter from Mr. Ruskin, which Dr. Newman Hall shows either courage or lack of humour in quoting. It was in answer to a request for advice as to the building of the chapel or temple known as Christ Church, which was set up in Westminster Bridge Road in 1872:—

"I wish I could either design a church, or tell you a workman that could build one, or that I saw good cause for such building. So far from that, I believe all our church building, all our preaching, and all our hearing, is as great an abomination to God as ever incense and new moons, in days of Jewish sin. I believe you clergymen have but one duty to do, to separate those who believe from those who do not; not as wheat from tares—but as fruitful from fruitless. You cannot look on the heart, but you can on the deeds, and when you have gathered round you a separate body of men, who will not cheat, nor rob, nor revenge, it may be well to build a church for them; but I think they will scarcely ask you."

It may be doubted whether it was wise of Mr. Stone to publish *Eleanor Leslie: a Memoir* (Art and Book Company). Mrs. Leslie was an amiable woman, who, under the stress of misfortune, gradually shifted from the Evangelical beliefs, in which she was brought up, to the Roman communion, and then, with the zeal of a novice, busied herself "in getting" other people "into the Church." Her intentions were excellent, but she caused a good deal of unhappiness in families by her proselytizing zeal. At any rate, her biographer was unwise in printing such sentences as the following, from the letters of a woman whom he represents as of keen intelligence:—

"The late Mr. Darwin was son of a Dr. Darwin, who wrote a foolish poem called 'Loves of the Plants.' He was a professed atheist, and it is likely the son may have inherited some of his ideas from him."

This is at once ignorant and, for a saint, malicious. The author of 'The Loves of the Plants' was the grandfather of the naturalist, and died before the latter was born. The tone of the biography is moderate, but there are a good many errors. We take a few from the opening pages. The biographer is mistaken in supposing that Lord Beaconsfield was ever a schoolboy at Winchester. Lockhart's father was not a "laird-minister in the Highlands"; and we may add that many parish schoolmasters at the beginning of the century sent their pupils straight to the Scottish universities. Again, "Charlotte Square, Bloomsbury," is probably a slip for Charlotte Street.

It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the Dean of Ely's contribution to "The Victorian Era Series"—*Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement* (Blackie)—should be included under such a heading as Ecclesiastical Biography, for it deals with Kingsley's relations to labour problems rather than his theology. The volume is decidedly interesting. The writer does full justice to Kingsley's nobility of purpose and the ultimate recognition of his ideas of Christian duty, in spite of their immediate failure.

SHORT STORIES.

If children do not like a story in which they are held up to ridicule, the fault hardly lies with the children. Consequently, Mr. Kenneth Grahame's *Dream Days* (Lane) must be considered a collection of stories about children for

grown-up people. There are eight of these tales, all well written and some very amusing. Sketches of incidents in child-life often assume graphic forms in Mr. Grahame's volume. It is difficult to find a quotable instance, and the following must suffice. The boy had been fighting with his sister, when

"the gathers of Selina's frock came away with a sound like the rattle of distant musketry; and this calamity it was, rather than mere brute compulsion, that quelled her indomitable spirit. The female tongue is mightier than the sword, as I soon had reason to know, when Selina, her riven garment held out at arm's length, avenged her discomfiture with the Greek-fire of personalities and abuse. Every black incident in my short, but not stainless career—every error, every folly, every penalty ignobly suffered—were paraded before me as in a magic lantern show. The information was not particularly new to me, and the effect was staled by previous rehearsals. Besides, a victory remains a victory, whatever the moral character of the triumphant general."

So far as we know, the children's idea of a "death letter," meaning thereby a child's testamentary dispositions, is not common under that name in England. Possibly it is more frequently used on the other side of the Atlantic. The book is full of quaint things, but few of them will be pleasing to children.

The little volume which contains *The Shape of Fear, and other Ghostly Tales*, by Elia W. Peattie (Macmillan & Co.), is, on the whole, a distinct success in the supernatural. The writer does not make the mistake of overdoing his details or over-explaining his wonders, and he creates just the right atmosphere to carry the thing off. Many of these thirteen stories would in real life appeal to the Psychical Society, though that which gives the title to the volume, and amounts to what is, we fancy, dubbed a "collective hallucination," is not convincing. We should like to see some more of Mr. Peattie's work, which is effective; but he should beware of the laboured smartness which is so common now, and so wearisome after a page or two.

Madonna Mia, and other Stories. By Clement Scott. (Greening & Co.)—The short stories which Mr. Clement Scott has collected will not add to his reputation. They are carelessly written, not free from inelegancies of speech, and are charged with excess of sentimentality. One only of them, 'Discharged by Purchase,' has originality of a kind, and the workmanship in that even is slovenly. The sentiment in 'A Lonely Bachelor' rings as false as in any Christmas story we ever read.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

A History of the Presidency. by Mr. Edward Stanford (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), though primarily written for the instruction of young Americans, deserves perusal by all students of government. Mr. Stanford sets forth in statistical form the results of every Presidential election in the United States from Washington to Mr. McKinley. All the leading facts and circumstances are carefully collected and stated in each case. The general impartiality is noteworthy and commendable. Mr. Stanford has not done full justice, however, to some incidents in Mr. Blaine's candidature for the Presidency. He makes no concealment of his personal friendship and his opinion that Mr. Blaine's innocence was indubitable. Surely the statement published in 1876, that Mr. Blaine publicly destroyed a document which was put in his hands and implicated him, is not wholly fictitious! Of Mr. Blaine's ability there can be no question; yet men as able as he have made slips which are unpardonable. A footnote to p. 88 is to the effect that Great Britain did not admit "until many years after the war of 1812 that a native-born Briton could divest himself of his obligation to his sovereign." The truth is that this "admission" was not formally made till 1872. The doctrine of indefeasible allegiance then ceased to be operative in this

country. Indeed, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and others might have claimed all the rights and privileges of British subjects, among them being the right to sit in Parliament. Perhaps Mr. Stanford may be unaware that, while this country has abandoned the doctrine of indefeasible allegiance, his own country maintains it, and will do so until Congress shall legislate in the sense that Parliament did twenty-seven years ago.

A History of the Parish of Trinity Church, in the City of New York (Putnam's Sons), which has been compiled "by order of the Corporation," and edited by Dr. Morgan Dix, the ninth rector, ought to have many readers among the sympathizers with Episcopacy in North America. This work is laudably free from ecclesiastical bias or controversy, being simply a record of everything possessing general interest which is connected with the church which is the oldest, most important, and most amply endowed in New York. It ends with the year 1783, and its author hopes that the narrative may be continued to the present day. The part which he treats has great historical value, while that which remains to be written would be still more attractive to the present generation. The student of American history does not need to be told that the dread of a bishop being appointed to an American diocese was one of the reasons why New Englanders groaned under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. In the southern colonies no such feeling prevailed, while in New York, which had other sympathies than those prevailing in Massachusetts and Virginia, the non-appointment of such a bishop was considered as partly a scandal, and was felt to be a serious grievance. Dr. Morgan Dix writes that in 1719 the denial of bishops to the Church in the colonies was held to be "the crying sin of the Government of that day." In truth, the home Government could not possibly satisfy the desires and expectations of each American colony, either as regarded trading regulations or ecclesiastical ordinances. If all the colonies had been united in aim and requirement, an arrangement would have been easy, long before they joined together to support a demand which the home Government would not grant, save under compulsion. This 'History of the Parish of Trinity Church' is well written, and throws fresh light upon many historical points of great importance.

Eighty Years and More (Fisher Unwin) is a book having the sub-title of 'Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.' Born in 1815, she is still alive, and has devoted most of her time and energies to expatiating upon and denouncing what she considers to be the wrongs of women. Her own life has been a pleasant one. Writing in 1892, she says: "I am never lonely; life is ever very sweet to me and full of interest." Yet the desire of her heart was not gratified when she had attained her eightieth birthday, which was the completion of a translation of the Bible in which the position of women should be correctly stated. In her younger days she had an utter aversion to England; in her older she has recorded things about Queen Victoria which are untrue. She writes that "at home and at school we were educated to hate the English." Again, "Our patriotism in those early days was measured by our dislike of Great Britain." In 1887, when the Queen's Jubilee was celebrated, one of Mrs. Stanton's daughters was the wife of an Englishman, and lived in England. Mrs. Stanton was a visitor when her daughter was asked to subscribe to the fund raised by women for presentation to the Queen, a fund which finally amounted to seventy-five thousand pounds, and which the Queen kindly and properly determined should be devoted to charitable purposes. This is historical; yet, writing long after the event, Mrs. Stanton perverts facts in a manner for which no excuse can be even imagined. After saying

that a lady collector called at her daughter's house, she adds that her daughter, instead of subscribing, gave a lecture "on the Queen's avarice." Mrs. Stanton continues, on p. 398, in this strain:—

"When the fund was started the people supposed the Queen was to return it all to the people in liberal endowments of charitable institutions; but her Majesty proposed to build a monument to Prince Albert, although he already had one in London..... To give half her worldly possessions to her impoverished people, to give Home Rule to Ireland, or to make her public schools free, would be deeds worthy her Jubilee."

As a matter of general knowledge, the Queen did not build another monument to Prince Albert, though if she had done so Mrs. Stanton, as a woman, might have pardoned her wifely devotion. She had as little power to give Home Rule to Ireland, even if she had burned to do so, as Mrs. Stanton herself. The Queen exercises no more influence on the public schools of this country than Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Stanton may not know that children whose parents cannot pay fees are educated gratis. It is painful to read in a book which contains some interesting records of a long life statements which are ludicrously absurd.

Crooked Trails (Harper & Brothers), written and illustrated by Frederic Remington, is a work of no more value than its title. The writer may have had much experience as a Western pioneer and hunter, and he has a deft pencil; but he cannot write so well as he can draw. He narrates the adventures of several men when the western regions of North America were overrun by Indians, and when white men had often to fight for their lives. But the whites had always the better when they and red men came to blows. Indeed, it would be almost fair to forget the days when the possessors of repeating rifles had to face the red men, whose weapons were far inferior. Of course, it was the Indians who were in the wrong. They desired to remain in occupation of the land where they were born, and which they regarded as their own. This was a mistake on their part. Extirpation was their punishment, and the philanthropist may be pardoned for thinking that they were treated with unnecessary harshness. These stories might have been rendered more attractive by being narrated with some skill and literary finish. To write, indeed, as Mr. Remington does on p. 121, with regard to a dispute in Florida, that one attempted to assert his rights, but that another "pumped sixteen buckshot into him as he bent over a spring to drink, and he left the country," is to display a lack alike of humour and literary skill.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

To the "Elementary Classics" of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. *Cornelius Nepos*, Vol. I., edited by Mr. H. Wilkinson, and *Pliny's Letters, I.-XII.*, edited by Mr. C. J. Phillips, are recent additions. We are glad to find, on examining these editions, that a boy will occasionally have to use his own intelligence. The notes in both cases are laudably brief as a rule. That on *λγκύθους*, however (Plin., 'Ep.' ii), is clumsy in its length, and the parallel "ampulla" might have been noted. Masters might do well to take up these interesting letters, which are more actual than much which boys have to plough through.

Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, and other Poems. Edited by J. H. Flather. (Cambridge, University Press.)—In this specimen of the "Pitt Press Series" the notes are sensible, being chiefly concerned with rather obvious explanations. We are glad to see the 'Epitaph on a Jacobite' included. The debts to other poets in idea and language of the passage in 'The Armada' fragment concerning the beacon flame might have been indicated.

The Cambridge University Press have also sent us, in "The Cambridge Series for Schools

and Training Colleges," *Vergil, Æneid XII.*, edited by A. Sidgwick; *Comus and Lycidas*, edited by A. W. Verity; two volumes of *Cæsar, De Bello Gallico III. and IV.*, edited by E. S. Shuckburgh; and *Xenophon, Anabasis IV.*, edited by S. M. Edwards. It is somewhat difficult to see why the "Pitt Press Series" is not sufficient without adding another so very like it. The first two volumes mentioned are, in fact, admittedly a recast of books of the earlier series, still they are both by excellent editors. Mr. Verity should not have printed Johnson's opinion on 'Lycidas' without indicating that modern critics regard it as jaundiced and unfair. Mr. Shuckburgh's notes on *Cæsar* are short and to the point; it is pleasant to see that a few illustrations help boys to realize Roman things. It is surprising to find Mr. Edwards noting that οὐδὲς μικρὴ μὲν must be explained by an ellipse. This discredited information might at this time of day be left in the limbo of forgotten theories. His notes seem rather thin, and their subject is very stale.

Freytag's Die verlorene Handschrift. With Introduction and Notes by K. M. Hewlett. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—*Goethe's Egmont.* With Introduction and Notes by S. Primer, Ph.D. (Same place and publishers.)—Freytag's 'Verlorene Handschrift' is not well suited for a class-book, and Miss Hewlett has been forced to abridge it to make it possible so to use it. The introduction is somewhat long, and too many of the notes are merely translations of phrases that any one capable of reading such an author should know already. Otherwise there is little fault to find with this Transatlantic production. The bibliography is good. On the other hand, Miss Hewlett should not compare a "Rektor Magnificus" to "the master of an English college"; he is more like a vice-chancellor.—There is no need for a new edition of 'Egmont,' for Dr. Buchheim published an excellent one. Prof. Primer is, like Miss Hewlett, too fond of giving unnecessary help by translations, and he is occasionally deficient in precision. For instance, he says of the Spanish troops withdrawn from the Netherlands: "Philip.....sent them to serve in the Southern army." What would a fifth-form boy make of this? Surely "Sheldo" is a misprint!

Siepmann's Advanced German Series.—Vor dem Sturm. Von Theodor Fontane. Edited by A. Weiss. (Macmillan & Co.)—Thanks to the French blood in his veins, Fontane was a more graceful writer than a genuine German usually is. Dr. Weiss's notes are good.

Dent's First French Book. By S. Alge and W. Rippmann.—*Dent's Second French Book.* By S. Alge and W. Rippmann. (Dent & Co.)—*French Daily Life.* Adapted by W. Rippmann from Dr. R. Kron's 'Le Petit Parisien.' (Same publishers.)—These little volumes are based on the "neue Methode" of teaching modern languages now so much in vogue in Germany, which rightly aims at making the power of speaking the principal thing to be attained, and relegates grammar to a very subordinate position. Much stress is laid on phonetics as a help to pronunciation. Yet, after all, the new method, although not quite so dry, retains many traces of Ollendorff. Mr. Alge is a Swiss teacher of experience, while Mr. Rippmann is well known in this country, and their little books are decidedly praiseworthy. The pictures of the seasons are here introduced at the end of the first volume. A great deal may be done to facilitate the acquisition of a vocabulary by appealing to the pupil's eye, and this device will, it is likely, be used more extensively. The second volume contains a story, 'La Tâche du Petit Pierre.' It is good, but we prefer Mrs. Fraser's dia-

logues. Dr. Kron's 'Petit Parisien' is excellent, and this adaptation of it is welcome.

Pitt Press Series.—*Picciola*. By X. B. Saintine. A New Edition, edited by A. R. Ropes. (Cambridge, University Press.)—'Picciola' is so old-fashioned a book that it is rather surprising that a new edition of it is wanted. Mr. Ropes's introduction is commendably short, but he gives in his notes too many translations of simple phrases. Surely a boy fit to read 'Picciola' would find no difficulty about the meaning of "les lois réglementaires de la prison."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Does the ordinary undergraduate care for history and archaeology? We fear that the "passion of the past" is not much in his line as a rule, and he only intermittently supports records of the present. The *Notes on the History of Trinity College, Cambridge*, by W. W. Rouse Ball (Macmillan & Co.), are a highly commendable attempt to interest his pupils. Mr. Ball disarms criticism by declaring that he is a tutor without "the necessary leisure for research." Really we had no idea that tutors were so terribly hard worked. The 'Notes' are good as far as they go, but seem too brief on the points most likely to interest the undergraduate. Few *jeux d'esprit* are given, and those not of the best. Why is there not more about Tennyson? Trinity apparently began boating at Cambridge. The Second Trinity Club is mentioned several times before its origin is stated, and the revived club of 1894 is put down as "a short-lived and unsuccessful experiment." This is rather severe, as it scored three bumps at the May races in what was supposed to be a record brevity of distance. The ordinary undergraduate would like to know where the profits on the kitchens go to. Perhaps Mr. Ball will enlighten him when he has time for research.

In the well-printed series of "Elizabethan Sonnet Cycles" (Kegan Paul & Co.) *Cœlica*, by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, has appeared, introduced by Martha Foote Crow. Sidney's friend has written nothing, with one possible exception ('Away with those self-loving Lads'), which is well remembered; but his single lines are as fine as any of the time, of which his metaphysical conceits form an interesting specimen. The introduction, which is above the average of such things, suggests that Greville really was in love with Queen Elizabeth, and remained a bachelor for her sake. She was fifty-five when he came to Court, and equally passionate language addressed to her by courtiers is extant elsewhere. These "likelihoods of modern seeming" are getting rather tiresome, and the author of the theory makes little attempt to support it. That "Cynthia" here addressed by Greville, as well as "Cœlica," was admittedly the Virgin Queen in the poetry of Raleigh and Barnfield might have been pointed out.

MESSRS. P. S. KING & SON are now acting as the agents for England of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, on behalf of which they send us a pamphlet entitled *Australasian Experiments in Industry*, by Helen Page Bates. During the last two or three years Americans of the United States have begun to occupy themselves seriously with the political science of Australia, and the present publication is to be commended as accurate, and calculated to open the eyes of American readers. The practice of Australia and of the United States in the matter of State Socialism is so different that it is well that it should be set forth that in Australia (to use the words of our author) "the advisability of Government ownership" of railways "has not been seriously questioned." "The Australasian colonies are agreed.....in placing under the State the ownership and administration of the entire machinery of transfer." When our author comes to irrigation she commits the pardonable slip of

describing Mr. Deakin as "Sir Alfred," a title which he has more than once refused. Our author makes up for titling Mr. Deakin by untitling Sir Robert Stout, but rightly ascribes to him the first departure of New Zealand on the modern line of the ownership of land by the State. The conclusion of the author is that the industrial classes in Australia at the present time occupy an advantageous and an advancing position; but, with American caution in these matters, she then shrinks back, and says that

"having gone so far.....it would seem as though the various states would be justified in leaving the rest of the industrial field to private enterprise; but they have not done this."

She is, therefore, forced to go further, and to survey the active participation in industry of the Australian Governments. She rightly tells us that South Australia and New Zealand have shown themselves the most fertile in experiment, and have taken the initiative in electoral, financial, and constitutional reform.

THOSE who care greatly what manner of woman Elizabeth Barrett Browning was will be grateful to Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. for the portrait which they have prefixed to the reprint in the "Temple Classics" of the first edition of *Aurora Leigh*. This is Field Talfourd's portrait, by far the most characteristic representation of the poetess; but the "Temple" reproduction varies considerably from the stipple engraving by A. Weger published by Tauchnitz in 1872 in the Leipzig selection from Mrs. Browning's poetry. It varies still more from the engraving by Mr. G. Cook (published in Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s last edition of 'Aurora Leigh,' 1898), which looks much like a copy of Weger's work with the hand left out. The "Temple" copy, transcribed by photo-sculpture directly from the drawing in the National Portrait Gallery, is by a long way the most spiritual and pathetic of the three.

THE trustees of the late William Morris have given the title of *Art and the Beauty of the Earth* to a lecture delivered at Burslem Town Hall on October 13th, 1881, and now printed in the Golden type designed by Morris for the Kelmscott Press. It is always delightful to read Morris in his own types; and this lecture is as fresh to most folk as if it were now printed for the first time. The pamphlet from which it is reprinted is, in fact, of extreme scarcity. It is the Wedgwood Institute's Reports for the year 1880-81. No mention is made in the prospectus, or in the colophon of the reprint, of the fact that the lecture was published in 1881. The shoulder-notes of the reprint describe the work as "Lecture II. Art and the Beauty of the Earth." Lecture I. was issued in the same type some little time since; and we understand that there are to be more of the series.

MR. FROUDE has sent us three editions of *The Poetical Works of J. G. Whittier*. It is not quite clear that Whittier, pleasant as his poems often are, is sufficient of a classic to deserve the honour of these delightful reissues of his works.

THE French Society of Contemporary History publishes through MM. Alphonse Picard & Fils the *Mémoires du Comte de Moré*, edited by MM. de Grandmaison and de Pontgibaud. The family of Pontgibaud, to which the Comte de Moré belonged, had in the persons of at least two of its members adventures in the Revolution as interesting as those which were related some years ago by the Marquis de Sassenay in his writings upon his grandfather. The author of the memoir before us was, at the age of seventeen, locked up in Saint-Lazare at his father's wish, and then transferred to a fortress in the provinces from which he cut his way out. In his twentieth year he reached America, where he took service under Washington and greatly distinguished himself. He returned to France when he was twenty-one years of age, to be the

first chosen of all Frenchmen to wear the blue-and-white ribbon (bearing a golden eagle) of the Order of the Cincinnatus established by Washington, which is, by the way, here described as having been hereditary—an observation which we commend to inquirers in our contemporary *Notes and Queries*. In America M. de Moré had met distinguished refugees, among them the Duc d'Orléans, the Duc de Montpensier, and their brother the Comte de Beaujolais, who were called there "the brothers Égalité." Washington's negro servant, when they called at Mount Vernon, is described as having announced them thus: "Your Excellency, there are three Égalités outside."

The Comte de Moré's brother, the Comte de Pontgibaud, set up a banking-house at Trieste under an assumed name, and made his fortune there, just as some of the *émigrés* made their fortune in the United States. We are told, indeed, in this volume that the Jews never stood a chance with the scattered Frenchmen from the moment when the Revolution drove the latter into all parts of the world. The family banking-house in Trieste sheltered as guests at various times during the wars of the Empire many remarkable men. In 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, the legitimate ex-king of Sweden, Gustavus IV., was staying at the bank. Suddenly there arrived Jérôme Bonaparte. The old Frenchman sent up to tell the King of Sweden that the King of Westphalia had come to stay, and to ask him what was to be done. Gustavus IV. replied as follows: "The King on the second floor does not wish to see the King on the ground floor; but the Queen is my cousin, and if she stays in Trieste I should be glad to see her." It must be remembered that Catherine of Wurtemberg remained with the King of Westphalia after his final fall, and set an example which Marie Louise would have done better to follow.

The volume is full of good stories. While the hero is serving with the Americans, he is sent to the French fleet lying in the Delaware, or, shortly afterwards, off New York. He goes on board the ship, which was commanded by the famous Bailli de Suffren, whose statue, showing Falstaffian girth, now faces the port of St. Tropez. The Bailli, who was afterwards to beat us in the Indian seas, was at this time commanding a 50-gun ship in the fleet, and he administered to our hero so prodigious a quantity of punch that in leaving the ship the latter was all but drowned. Another good story is of the return of Marshal Saxe to France after his great campaign. The customs people, opening the door of his coach, said, "Nothing against the king's orders?" "No." "How about this?"—pointing to an enormous cask full of tobacco which was inside in front of the Marshal. "That is my snuff-box." "Ah! It is right that so great a general should have so large a snuff-box." The customs officer bowed and respectfully closed the door.

In the admirable notes by which the volume is accompanied there is a curious error. We are told that Albany was "a fort on the river of that name where it falls into Hudson Bay in Canada." The author correctly states that Albany is near "the North River," the name by which the Hudson is still commonly called by New Yorkers, and it is indeed strange to find the capital of the State of New York placed on the shores of Hudson Bay, in the Dominion.

THE Johns Hopkins Press publishes, in the monthly series of "University Studies in Historical and Political Science," *Jared Sparks and Alexis de Tocqueville*, by Mr. Herbert Adams, the editor. Sparks was an American visitor to Paris in 1828 who made Tocqueville's acquaintance, and who, as soon as Tocqueville was sent on his mission to the United States, naturally became one of his chief sources of information. There is nothing very interesting in the correspondence published, which is chiefly upon New England local government. It is a source of

regret to us, which we mention not for the first time, that the whole of the correspondence with Tocqueville of his more distinguished friends has not long since been published.

MM. ARMAND COLIN & C^{ie}. publish *L'Art d'Ecrire*, by M. Antoine Albalat, an extraordinarily daring book, in which the greatest names of literary France are held up, with full quotation, as examples of the worst faults in style, and in which all value is attributed to intensity of concentration of style. The book will be found most interesting by all those who care about style in prose and verse for its own sake. But the author appears to think that it is possible to teach people to write, and we must express our doubt whether he will find it possible ever to teach any one at all. This fact does not detract from the value of the volume.

The third volume of the excellent edition of *The Works of George Berkeley, D.D.*, which Mr. Sampson has edited and Messrs. Bell have included in "Bohn's Philosophical Library," has reached us. The bibliographical appendix, which has been revised by Prof. Fraser, is most welcome.

We have received from Messrs. P. S. King & Son *The Aborigines Protection Society: Chapters in its History*, an account of the action of the Society under Dr. Hodgkin and his able successors, the late Mr. Chesson and Mr. Fox Bourne.

THE thousandth number of *Blackwood's Magazine* is a substantial volume, printed on excellent paper in a style worthy of the reputation of its publishers. No other magazine, probably, finds its way to such out-of-the-way parts of the world; it follows the ubiquitous Scot to all corners of the globe, and the celebration of its emergence from the hundreds will attract attention wherever he has established himself.

Two works relating to Budapest have been sent to us by the publishers, Messrs. Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht of Berlin—the third volume of *Die Hauptstadt Budapest im Jahre 1891*, a formidable mass of figures, the results of a census, and *Die Sterblichkeit der Hauptstadt Budapest in den Jahren 1886-90*, a translation from the Hungarian of a monograph on the health of the city.

We have on our table *The Criminal Evidence Act, 1898*, by C. B. Morgan (E. Wilson),—*The Reign of Elizabeth*, by C. S. Fearenside (Clive),—*The Educational Systems of Great Britain and Ireland*, by G. Balfour (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*Pitman's German Weekly*, Vol. II. (Pitman),—*Hints on teaching French*, by W. Rippmann (Dent),—*Digest IX. 2 Lex Aquilia*, translated with Notes by C. H. Monro (Cambridge, University Press),—*The Odes of Horace*, Book I., edited by S. Gwynn (Blackie),—*Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord*, edited by A. H. Smyth (Arnold),—*A Dialogue on Moral Education*, by F. H. Matthews (Sonnenschein),—*Select Tales from Shakespeare*, by Charles and Mary Lamb, with Introduction and Notes by D. Frew (Blackie),—*The Facts of Life*, Part II., by V. Bétis and H. Swan (Philip),—*The Child of the Lighthouse*, by M. Andrews (Wells Gardner),—*Sun, Moon, and Stars*, by E. Richardson (Lane),—*Fortune's Sport*, by Mrs. C. N. Williamson (Pearson),—*A Dreadful Mistake*, by G. Mockler (Blackie),—*The God Horus*, by J. F. Rowbotham (Oxford, Robinson),—*Shadowed by the Gods*, by C. Edwardes (Sands & Co.),—*The Love that never Dies*, by Mrs. H. H. Penrose (Jarrold),—*Vanya, a Tale of Siberia*, by O. Orloff, translated by E. H. N. (Edinburgh, Grant),—*Mistress Nancy Molesworth*, by J. Hocking (Bowden),—*A Century of Indian Epigrams*, chiefly from the Sanskrit of Bhartrihari, by P. E. More (New York, Houghton),—*Idyls of Thought*, by F. A. Homfray (G. Allen),—*Scotland for Ever! and other Poems*, by R. W. S. Watson (Edinburgh, Douglas),—*Sonnets and Epigrams on Sacred Subjects*, by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett (Burns &

Oates),—*The People and the Priest*, by the Rev. R. E. Welsh (Bowden),—*The Book of Daniel*, by J. Kennedy, D.D. (Eyre & Spottiswoode),—*The Structure of Life*, by Mrs. W. A. Burke (Art and Book Company),—*Life of St. Juliana Falconieri*, edited by the Rev. Fr. Soulier (Burns & Oates),—and *Workers together with God*, edited by N. Keymer (Mowbray).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Burn's (A. E.) *An Introduction to the Creeds and to the Te Deum*, 8vo. 10/6
Hawkins's (Sir J. C.) *Horse Synoptics*, 8vo. 7/6
McLaren's (A. A.) *A Rosary of Christian Graces*, 3/6
Milligan's (G.) *The Theology of the Epistle to the Hebrews*, 8vo. 6/

Law.

Rowlatt's (S. A. T.) *The Law of Principal and Surety*, 8vo. 16/
Stringer's (F. A.) *Practice on the Summons for Directions*, royal 8vo. 5/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Gould's (F. C.) *The Westminster Cartoons, a Pictorial History*, 1898-8, folio, 1/
Hint's (C.) *Beverly Minister*, cr. 8vo. 1/6
Hurll's (E. M.) *The Life of our Lord in Art*, 10/ net.
Maclean's (C.) *A Catalogue Raisonné of the British Museum Collection of Rubbings from Ancient Sculptured Stones*, 4to, sewed, 2/6 net.
Merrick's (E. M.) *With a Palette in Eastern Palaces*, 5/
Taylor's (U.) *Early Italian Love Stories taken from the Originals*, illustrated by H. J. Ford, 4to. 15/ net.

Poetry.

Browning's (E. B.) *Aurora Leigh*, 18mo. 1/6 net. (Temple Classics.)
Browning's (R.) *Men and Women*, 18mo. 1/6 net. (Temple Classics.)

Music and the Drama.

Kistler's (C.) *A System of Harmony*, translated by A. Schreiber, royal 8vo. sewed, 6/ net.
Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, ed. by R. Brimley Johnson, 1/6
Wagner's (H.) *Prose Works*, translated by W. A. Ellis: in Paris and Dresden, 8vo. 12/6 net.

Bibliography.

Lawler's (J.) *Book Auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century*, 12mo. 4/6. (Book-Lover's Library.)

History and Biography.

Ammen's (D.) *The Atlantic Coast*, cr. 8vo. 5/. (The Navy in the Civil War.)
Arbuthnot's (Sir A. J.) *Lord Clive*, cr. 8vo. 5/. (Builders of Greater Britain.)
Berry (T. W.) and Marshall's (T. P.) *The Student's Queen Elizabeth*, cr. 8vo. 2/
Butler's (Sir W. F.) *The Life of Sir George Pomeroy-Colley*, 1858-81, 8vo. 3/
Landor (W. S.), *Letters of, Private and Public*, edited by S. Wheeler, 8vo. 10/6
Mahan's (A. T.) *The Gulf and Inland Waters*, cr. 8vo. 5/. (The Navy in the Civil War.)
Newcastle's (Duke of) *A Narrative of the Changes in the Ministry, 1765-61*, Letters to J. White, edited by M. Bateson, 4to. 10/
Oman's (C. W. C.) *An Elementary History of Greece to the Death of Alexander*, 18mo. 2/
Peel (Sir Robert), from his Private Papers, edited by C. S. Parker, Vols. 2 and 3, 8vo. 3/6
Simpson's (W. J. S.) *Memor of the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson*, D.D., cr. 8vo. 4/6
Soley's (J. R.) *The Blockade and the Cruisers*, cr. 8vo. 5/. (The Navy in the Civil War.)

Geography and Travel.

Bindloss's (H.) *In the Niger Country*, with 2 Maps, 8vo. 12/6
Kingsley's (Mary H.) *West African Studies*, 8vo. 21/ net.
Mac Cunn's (T.) *The Holy Land in Geography and History*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 7/
Vandervell's (H.) *A Shuttle of an Empire's Loom*, cr. 8vo. 6/

Philology.

Euripides, *Hercules Furcns*, edited by A. F. Hort, 1/6
Fontane's (T.) *Vor dem Sturm*, edited by A. Weiss, 12mo. 3/
Lower Latin Unseens, selected by W. Lobban, 12mo. 2/
Meiklejohn's (J. M. D.) *The Art of writing English*, 2/6
Plato's *Apology of Socrates*, edited by T. R. Mills, cr. 8vo. 3/6. (University Tutorial Series.)
Robertson's (J. L.) *English Prose for Junior and Senior Classes*, Part 2, cr. 8vo. 2/6

Science.

Fisher-Hinnen's (J.) *Continuous-Current Dynamos in Theory and Practice*, 8vo. 10/6
Henslow's (G.) *Medical Books of the Fourteenth Century*, 4to. 21/
Morgan's (C.) *Elementary Hydrostatics*, 12mo. 2/6
Wilson's (A.) *The Brain-Machine*, 8vo. 4/6
Year-Book of Treatment for 1899, cr. 8vo. 7/6

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THE ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME "CHAUCER."

I AM kindly permitted by Mr. Edward Scott, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, to make known his most interesting discovery of fresh evidence, which seems to clear up the question as to the original meaning of "Chaucer" as a surname.

In the absence of such evidence, the most commonly accepted theory has been that Chaucer represents the O.F. *chaucier* or *chaussier*, a hosier. The chief difficulty has been the rarity of the word. Godefroy only adduces two examples, in both of which this trade-name relates to inhabitants of Paris. From Anglo-French the use of the word is remarkably absent.

Whilst engaged in examining the muniments of Westminster Abbey relating to lands in its vicinity, Mr. Scott came across the mention of a family called Le Chaufecire, of whom one is called in one deed Elyas le Chaufecire, and in another Elias Chaucer. The latter of these deeds, in which, be it observed, the name of Chaucer occurs, bears the following remarkable endorsement: "De terra quondam Will. Valence iuxta Egid. Chaufecire in vico de Tuthill"—that is to say, the spellings Chaucer and Chaufecire appear in the same deed as being equivalent forms.

Further research showed that there are no fewer than seven deeds referring to the Chaufecire family. In five of these the name appears as Chaufecire, in one as Chaucer, and in the seventh as Le Chaucers. Only one of them is expressly dated, viz., "at Westminster on Monday after St. Valentine's day, 8 Edw. II., i.e., February 17th, 1315, for in that year, the Sunday letter being E, St. Valentine's Day fell upon a Friday. This deed refers to the tenement of Gilian (or Egidia) Chaufecire.

We have thus explicit evidence that an older form of Chaucer was Chaufecire. The loss of the *f* at the end of the former syllable is similar to that in the word *halfpenny*.

As to the sense of *chaufecire* there is, fortunately, no doubt. It is the Anglo-French form corresponding to the singular hybrid word *chaffwax*, or *chafe-wax*, for which I may refer

your readers to the 'Historical English Dictionary.'

The 'Dictionary' gives no example of *chafé-wax* earlier than 1607; and Littré's oldest quotation for *chafé-cire* is from St. Simon, who was not born till 1675. But the latter, at any rate, is much older. Cotgrave has: "*Chafé-cire*, a chafé-wax, in the chancery, &c."; and the new supplement to Godefroy's 'Old French Dictionary' has five early examples, of which the earliest mentions "*les emolumentz du chafé-cire du seel*," and is dated 1319. Ducange has: "*Calefactor cere*, vulgo *Chafé-cire*, officium in Cancellaria notissimum, Cerarii præfectus."

It is a safe inference that the name originated in the Royal Chancery, and probably in London; and from the nature of the case it is not probable that the name was ever common. There was but one Chaff-wax where there were a host of Bakers and Butchers.

In connexion with this I may mention a small discovery of my own. The oldest mention of the name as given in my 'Life of Chaucer' is dated 1275. But I have found a much older example, viz., a mention of one Radulphus le Chaucer in 1226, and in connexion with London. For this, see the Close Rolls preserved in the Tower, vol. ii. p. 153, col. 2.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

A LITTLE FRONDE.

WE should seek in vain in the ordinary histories of Europe for any notice of the political plot of the year 1674 against the "system" of the "Grand Monarque," which is referred to in the title of this article.

By another name—that of Rohan's conspiracy—the story of a political crime and its tragic consequences has been commemorated by a medal, two tragedies, and a romance, and has been preserved in a few "*mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de France*,"* not so much in the interests of historical evidence as on account of certain sensational incidents connected with the dénouement of a drama which, in the words of a contemporary writer, is "*propre à faire connaître l'esprit de ce siècle*." The story of Rohan's conspiracy, as it has hitherto been known to us, may be briefly told as follows:—

Louis de Rohan, commonly known as the Chevalier de Rohan, the scion of an illustrious house, princes of France, was held, even in that licentious age, to have sullied the honour of his family. Martin briefly describes him as "*l'homme le mieux fait de son temps et de la plus grande mine*"; but the French historian has omitted the words which follow in the text,† and which serve as a fitting introduction to the gallantries and dissipations of which a full description has been faithfully preserved to us by contemporary gossips. At length, "*perdu de dettes et de vices*," and finding himself "*mal à la cour*," and on still worse terms with his own relations, he engaged in a desperate plot to admit the Dutch into Quillebeuf or Honfleur, for which treason he was to receive 100,000 crowns. His chief agents were a retired officer named "*La Tréaumont*"‡ and a lady calling herself the "*Marquise de Villars*,"§ together with a Dutch schoolmaster named Van den Enden, who conducted the correspondence and drew up the treaty which the conspirators are stated to have entered into with the States-General. This schoolmaster is said to have been Spinoza's master, and to this fact his character of "*philosophe*," or sceptic, may be ascribed. Amongst the lesser conspirators was a nephew of "*La Tréaumont*," the Chevalier de Préaux.

The failure of this conspiracy is a fact which

is established by the history of the period. Quillebeuf made no sign, and Van Tromp is supposed to have appeared in vain off the coast of Normandy. Finally La Tréaumont was arrested at Rouen, and, offering resistance, was shot by the guard. The others were taken and lodged in the Bastille.

We have no details whatever of the trial, imprisonment, and execution of Rohan and his accomplices except such as were based upon rumours current in semi-official circles. We find it stated that not a single witness or incriminating document was forthcoming, and that the conspirators were condemned solely upon their own confession, made under torture or in the delusive hope of pardon.

The received version also includes some general impressions of the behaviour of the condemned prisoners during their last hours in the Bastille, and of so much of the scene on the scaffold as was visible to the spectators. It was given out that Rohan died like a gallant gentleman, returning the salutations of the *mousquetaires* with a martial bearing; that La Tréaumont's nephew appeared calm and unconcerned; whilst the lady and the schoolmaster displayed the apathy of baser souls. The popular opinion that the Chevalier's great friends could have saved him if they had chosen is given for all it is worth. But although the character of "*une nouvelle Fronde*" has been given to the conspiracy, the title appears meaningless without some clue to the motives of the conspirators. This is perhaps furnished by the admissions of the Marquise de Villars, whom our authorities, with what justice will be presently seen, have contemptuously dismissed as the Chevalier's mistress,* "*une espèce de Brinvilliers*," a "*femme galante*," a "*demi-mondaine*," an atheist, who died without fear or remorse in the assurance that the dead rise not.

It is possible, however, from an outside source to learn a good deal more about the matter. It is obvious that there were two foreign governments which had a deep interest in the fate of the conspiracy—Holland and Spain, though whether the archives of those countries have preserved any further particulars of the plot and its consequences is a point which does not seem to have been investigated. There was, however, another country which was indirectly interested in these events. England, since the fall of the Cabal and the resignation of Arlington as Secretary of State, had already begun to hold aloof from an understanding with France, and to draw closer towards the Protestant alliance. For this reason we can understand why Sir Joseph Williamson, the new Secretary of State, took a special interest in finding out all that there was to be known about the business.† Fortunately he possessed in his agent at Paris, William Perwick, a man capable of this task. After dispatching several instalments of news respecting the fate of the conspirators in November of 1674, Perwick was at length able, in the following January, to furnish the details of the plot itself. This information appears to have been received from the best sources, from one who assisted at the trial, and from another who was privileged to remain in the Bastille during the long forenoon which preceded the execution. The latter was not only an eye-witness of the events which he describes, but he was able to report actual conversations with the condemned prisoners in their own words, although the English agent naïvely remarks that the whole matter has been kept a profound secret.

Their story reads as follows: In April of the year 1674 Rohan and La Tréaumont concocted an anonymous letter, not to the Dutch Government, but to the Count de Monterey, the

Spanish Governor at Brussels, alleging that Normandy was ripe for revolt, and that there was a great man (indicating Rohan himself) who, on condition that the States sent a fleet with 6,000 men, and arms for 20,000,* with two million livres, and the assurance of pensions of 30,000 crowns and 20,000 crowns respectively for the two ringleaders, would engage to give them possession of Quillebeuf and another maritime town, and therewith of the whole of Normandy, whence an army might march straight on Versailles "without passing a river or bridge." To this letter no direct answer was to be sent, but acquiescence should be signified by inserting a paragraph in the gazette "that the king intended to make two marshals of France, and that a courier from Madrid had arrived at Brussels." The paragraph duly appeared, and Rohan left Paris for Normandy.

There, during the month of May, he and Tréaumont proceeded to foment a rebellion, although they found themselves sadly hampered by want of funds. Still the church door and town walls of Rouen were plastered with treasonable bills. La Tréaumont held his little court in taverns, whither all the disaffected repaired to him, and in particular he succeeded in "debauching" the nobility of the province.

The king's officers became alarmed, and the President, Pelot, suspecting La Tréaumont from his general reputation, employed a spy, who gained admission to the meetings of the conspirators, won the confidence of their leader, and was able to put his employer in possession of their secret. Pelot thereupon posted off to Paris, and told the whole story to the king himself. Rohan, who had returned to Paris, was immediately arrested as he came from mass by the captain of the Gardes du Corps, and was sent in a coach to the Bastille. The attempted arrest of La Tréaumont followed; but it is worthy of notice that the English agent states positively that he died by his own hand, and the probability of this report is increased by the admitted fact that the officer who attempted his arrest was an old comrade. The schoolmaster, we are told, was recognized by a student, and was arrested with the other conspirators.† The names of the more important of these prisoners are given; but it was thought that no overt act could be laid to their charge, with the exception of the Marquise de Villars.

This was in September. Before the end of the following month it had begun to be whispered that the king was not inclined to mercy, and that Rohan's fate was sealed. On November 1st the Père Bourdaloue, "a great preacher of this country," was sent to visit the impenitent seigneur in the Bastille. On November 3rd the Chancellor came to Paris to "finish the business" with the help of twenty-five judges. De Préaux, who had passed as Rohan's *écuyer*, offered to give evidence, pretending that he had joined the plot in order to save the State. The judges, who could dispense with his evidence, treated him as "a very rogue," and at the last he withdrew some of his accusations. He was, however, instrumental in causing the conviction of the Marquise de Villars, whose letters he had meanly kept. One of these contained the words, "*Il n'y fit jamais meilleur; et si l'on envoie dix mille hommes on se rendra maître de tout*." She further confessed on the scaffold, at the entreaty of her confessor, that a certain gentleman had promised her a troop of horse.

On Saturday, November 24th, a number of the judges passed sentence of death, and on Monday, the 26th, the rest concurred in this sentence, which was "moderated" from being drawn asunder to decapitation—the punishment of "*lezé majesté en second chef*," namely, "contre l'estat," and not against the king's person.

* The pretext for gathering an armed force was to have been found in the summoning of the "Arrière-ban," which was anticipated at this date.

† There is a hiatus in the MS. which relates to the circumstances attending the arrest of the schoolmaster.

* Ed. Michaud et Poujoulat, Sér. III. t. vii. and viii.: '*Le Prince Infortuné*' (Courtill); '*La Tréaumont*' (M. J. E. Sue); '*Trois Dramas Historiques*' (P. Clement).

† "*et qui avoit les plus belles jambes*."—Michaud et Poujoulat, viii. 279.

‡ His real name was La Tréaumont.

§ The English spelling, "Villars," seems more likely to be correct, probably of Pont l'Évêque, Normandy.

It would seem that Rohan, having been entrapped into a confession, discovered his error, and in his next examination under torture he denied everything. On receiving an assurance that the whole truth was known, he admitted his former confession after further torture. This was on November 24th. He was, however, still convinced that he would not die, on the ground that he had not actually signed the treaty with the enemy. So convinced was he of the impossibility of the capital sentence being carried out against a person of his rank, that he persisted in his refusal to receive the priest who was sent to confess him at the request of his mother.* On Sunday night, November 25th, his supper was brought to him, cut in pieces, and wine in a silver cup, "de peur qu'il ne taschât à se faire mourir en avalant du verre ou se servant du couteau." Then at last he guessed the truth, and cried, "Je suis condamné à la mort." His kindly gaoler reassured him, but on rising next morning he found all the ribbons cut from his clothes—"and then he knew that he must die." On the evening of November 26th Fathers Bourdaloue and Talon appeared "pour disposer Mr. de Rohan à la mort." They passed the whole night "in this exercise"; but Rohan was agitated and walked up and down, repeating to his valet, "Je voy bien qu'il faut que je meure." At 7 o'clock the next morning the officials arrived to pronounce the sentences to the accused in turn and to inflict a final torture upon the commoners. Rohan heard his sentence unmoved, denying only an attempt against the king's person. The officers were followed by the executioner, who wished for ribbons with which to pinion him in place of cords; but Rohan replied, "Il me souvient que nostre seigneur fut lié de cordes; il n'est pas juste que je soy mieux traité." Although he had now placed himself like a child in Bourdaloue's hands, he was roused by the hope of a reprieve at the last moment, and listened intently for the ring of horse's hoofs on the drawbridge. But they came not. Whether any but his mother would have begged his life may be doubted; but the affectionate message sent to her by the king after the fatal event shows that he at least understood her grief. All his kinsmen and friends and "many other persons of quality" left Paris early on the morning of November 27th, "so as not to be present at his execution." Although a rescue was improbable, extraordinary precautions were taken. All the burghers of the Faubourg St. Antoine were ordered to keep their houses, the gate was shut, and chains were drawn across the streets and from St. Paul's Church to the Bastille. Six hundred *mousquetaires* and four companies of the *gardes du corps* were drawn up three deep round the scaffold. The Chevalier de Rohan was the only nobleman who died upon the scaffold during the long reign of Louis XIV.

The story of the Marquise de Villers's last hours as related by an eye-witness in the Bastille is a very touching one. She was awakened at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 27th and dressed herself, exclaiming that it was fortunate that she had the resolution to die bravely. Then she went down "with an assured countenance, to the great surprise of everybody." In the chapel she found her fellow-sufferers: Rohan between the Fathers Bourdaloue and Talon, and De Préaux attended by a doctor of the Sorbonne. "Having no one to comfort her," she said to Rohan, "Monsieur, je vous prie de me donner un de vos pères." A few hours later a gentleman came to visit her charged with a message from her brother. He found her seated by the fire, and she received him "as though she had been in her own chamber." He informed her that her brother had been on his knees to the king for her life in vain. The king had replied that he could pardon an attempt against his own person, but not against his

people; that did not rest with him. However, he granted the forfeiture of her estates to her brother. The Marquise replied that, of course, the king could have pardoned her if he had chosen, but still she was glad that her brother had the estates. It would, perhaps, save her children from going to law for their shares, and he would be kind to them. She then dispatched certain private business "with much witt and discretion," and asked, as a dying request, that prayers might be said for her soul, that her body might not be left in the street, that a small debt which she owed might be paid, and that her maid might receive her clothes. Then she addressed herself to her companions in misfortune. To Rohan, who observed that they both died for the same crime without ever having met before that day, she replied that this was true. Turning to De Préaux, she said that his imprudence had been the cause of her death, but she pardoned him; and then silenced his protestations by bidding him think of higher things. The scaffold was reached in a coach, in which the lady was seated beside the wretched schoolmaster, who had given way completely, "being a philosopher and having no religion," we are told, though it is added, as some excuse, that he was seventy-three years of age, and had been subjected to "the question" that morning "with severity." Rohan and his squire proceeded on foot, with as much resolution as they could muster; but the Marquise, prompted by the good Father Bourdaloue, took pity upon the former's nervous terror, "who seem'd to be half dead, his lips blew, his face pale and disfigured like a dead visage." Praying her fellow-sufferers to "put a good face" on it, she announced her intention of seeing them die before her, "although she had the compliment of precedence," in order, as she said, to give a sign of Christian humility, but really to save them from the worst agony of suspense. The schoolmaster, being "roturier," was hanged. "Il subsistait encore," says Martin, "des distinctions aristocratiques devant le bourreau."

Rohan's body was carried into the Bastille, where, by arrangement with his mother, it was conveyed to her in a mourning coach.† That of the Marquise was covered with a sheet, and was carried away by her brother's representative, who flung money to the executioners. We learn that this lady was the daughter of a royal secretary, and niece of a well-known counsellor in Parliament. Her own daughter was amongst the prisoners who were reprieved. The impression conveyed by these contemporary reports is that she was a political conspirator of the fashionable type, which had played at treason with a light heart in the days of the Fronde. But there was this difference—that it was now the fashion to despair of the State, in the spirit of the modern Nihilist. However this may be, it is curious to reflect how little we really know of the true history of many events and of the lives of many men and women, and how little we are likely to know until the remotest sources of history have been all explored.

HUBERT HALL.

P.S.—Since the above article was in type the writer has seen for the first time a remarkable contemporary narrative of Rohan's conspiracy in the numbers of the *Revue Hebdomadaire* from December 10th, 1898, to January 21st, 1899. The narrative in question is really the autobiography of a young French officer, Du Cause de Nazelle, who claims to have discovered the conspiracy. The original MS. has been critically edited by M. Ernest Daudet by means of collating the narrative with the official archives. Its real hero is the schoolmaster Van den Enden, through whose mysterious proceedings De Nazelle discovered the plot. According to the English narrative, however, this was detected by a Norman official who set a watch

upon La Tréaumont's movements; but it will be seen that there is a hiatus in the narrative of the schoolmaster's arrest, although the reference to the "scholar" by whose instrumentality the arrest was effected is clearly to De Nazelle himself. It is certainly desirable that this independent English version should be carefully compared with the French *mémoire*, which is obviously untrustworthy in so many details that we are justified in regarding its unsupported statements with some distrust.

AN OLD STORY.

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks, Jan. 23, 1899.

THE story told in Lord Tennyson's life, which I traced back to the 'Polycraticus' in the *Athenæum* of January 7th, and which, as Sir George Young pointed out in the following week, was taken by John of Salisbury from Macrobius, is in reality of still more ancient origin. This, I find, is noted by Petrarch, who quotes the story from the 'Saturnalia,' with some characteristic touches of his own, in the second book of his 'Res Memorande,' and then adds another anecdote to the same effect from Valerius Maximus:—

"Juvenis alienigena Romam venit, forma corporis tam similis Augusto ut omnem populum spectaculi admiratione suspenderet. Augustus, re audita, ad se juvenem evocatum cernens, effigiemque suam in illius facie recognoscens, in hanc sententiam interrogavit: Fuitne unquam, o adolescens, mater tua Romæ? Sensit ille quo pergeret. Et minime, inquit, mater, at pater meus sæpe. Facete et illatam suspicionem repulit, et novam peperit. Et hæc quidem historia sic in Saturnaliis tradita est. Valerius autem Maximus, non Augusti, sed innominati prætoris, neque matris, sed duorum patrum mentionem facit, præterea non Romæ, sed in Sicilia interrogatum, responsuque commemorat. Percunctante enim magistratu Romano quandam ejus provincie, sibi forma corporis simillimum, et mirari se dicente unde hæc tanta similitudo, cum pater suus nunquam in Sicilia fuisset—at ille respondit: Pater meus sæpe Romam venit. Quænam sane verior fideliorque narratio est, fides (ut aiunt) apud auctores maneat."—Lib. ii. cap. 3, fol. 420 ed. Basil. 1581.

Petrarch's second story will be found in lib. viii. cap. 14, ext. 3, of Valerius Maximus. PAGET TOYNBEE.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 24th ult. and two following days books and MSS. from the library of the late Mr. J. L. Elliot and others. Some chief prices follow: Lord Lilford's British Birds, second edition, 1891-97, 37l. Irish Tracts of the Civil War Period, 24l. Coverdale Bible, Zurich, Froschover, 1550 (imperfect), 24l. 5s. Civil War Tracts, 31l. 18s. Charles Wesley's Autograph Manuscripts of a few Anthems, 12l. Rabelais, Œuvres, 4 vols., 1553, 19l. Ovide, Métamorphoses, plates after Boucher, &c., 4 vols., old morocco, 1767-71, 55l. Rowlandson's Royal Volunteers, 1799, 20l. 15s. Marguerite de Valois, Heptameron, 1558, 33l. La Fontaine, Fables, with Oudry's plates, 4 vols., 1756-9, 14l. Hakluyt's Divers Voyages (imperfect), 1582, 15l. Dugdale's Monasticon, 1846, 18l. Military Costume of Europe, 2 vols. (imperfect), 1812, 15l. Hilton's Scala Perfectionis, W. de Worde, 1533, 32l. 10s.

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* The Princesse de Guéméné, better known as Madame de Soubise.

* We are told that he drank wine "neat," and then brandy, in order to keep up his courage.
† It was given out that he was buried in St. Paul's Church.

'Roman Egypt,' by J. G. Milne,—*Annals of Shrewsbury School*, by G. W. Fisher,—*The History of the Midland Railway*, by C. Stretton,—*A History of the Church of Cyprus*, by J. Hackett,—*St. Paul, the Master-BUILDER*, by Dr. Lock of Keble,—*An Introduction to the Books of the Bible*, by W. H. Bennett and W. F. Adeney,—*The Book of Job*, edited by Dr. Gibson,—*The Epistle to the Galatians*, explained by A. W. Robinson,—*An Introduction to the History of the Creeds*, by A. E. Burn,—in *"The Library of Devotion,"* Law's 'Serious Call' and Keble's 'Lyra Innocentium,'—*Hamlet*, in *"The Arden Shakespeare,"*—the novels of Dickens, edited by G. Gissing,—various classics in *"The Little Library,"*—and 'Shakespeare's Country,' by B. C. Windle, in *"The Little Guides."* In Fiction: *'The Countess Tekla,'* by R. Barr,—*'The Capsina,'* by E. F. Benson,—*'Anne Mauleverer,'* by Iota,—*'Rachel,'* by J. H. Findlater,—*'Betty Musgrave,'* by Mary Findlater,—*'The Path of a Star,'* by S. J. Duncan,—*'The Amateur Cracksman,'* by E. W. Hornung,—*'The Human Boy,'* by E. Philpotts,—*'Giles Ingilby,'* by W. E. Norris,—*'Rose & Charlotte,'* by Marshall Saunders,—*'Adrian Rome,'* by E. Dowson and A. Moore,—*'Things that have Happened,'* by D. Gerard,—*'Lone Pine,'* by R. B. Townshend,—and *'Tales of Northumbria,'* by H. Pease. New novels by E. W. Hornung, *'Dead Men tell no Tales,'* and R. Barr's *'Jenny Baxter,'* will also be published at sixpence.

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. include in their list of publications for the spring season: *'Arbor Vitæ,'* by Godfrey Blount, a work on design for handicraftsmen and others,—*'A History of the Pianoforte and Pianoforte Players,'* translated by Messrs. Kellett and Naylor from the German of Dr. Bie,—the *"Medieval Town Series"* will be continued with *'The Story of Rouen'* and *'The Story of Toledo,'*—the *"Temple Classics"* will include editions of *'Aurora Leigh'* and Browning's *'Men and Women,'*—*'Ivanhoe'* will be added to the series of *"Illustrated Romances,"*—a large-paper edition of the *'Mahabharata,'* with illustrations in photogravure and a preface by Prof. Max Müller,—and an illustrated edition of Maurice Hewlett's *'Earthwork out of Tuscany,'* with drawings by Mr. J. Kerr Lawson. The same publishers have in preparation North's *'Plutarch's Lives'* in ten volumes, uniform with the *"Temple Classics."*

Messrs. Duckworth & Co. announce a second edition of Sir F. Pollock's volume on Spinoza,—*'New Letters of Walter Savage Landor, Private and Public,'* edited by Mr. Stephen Wheeler,—a translation of Prof. Texte's monograph on *'Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature,'* by Mr. J. W. Mathews,—*'State Trials, Political and Social,'* selected and edited by Mr. H. L. Stephen, with two photogravures, 2 vols.—*'A History of Winchester College' ("English Public School Series"),* by Mr. A. F. Leach, with numerous illustrations,—a translation of M. Joly's monograph *'S. Ignatius of Loyola' ("The Saints Series"),* translated by Miss M. Partridge,—*'S. Louis,'* by Marius Sepet, translated by Mr. Kegan Paul,—Vols. III. and IV., completing the work, of Mr. Aitken's edition of *'The Tatler,'*—Maurice Maeterlinck's *'Intérieur,'* translated by Mr. Archer (*"Modern Plays Series"*), and two plays for marionettes translated by Alfred Sutro,—*'Our Industrial Laws,'* by Mona Wilson, edited, with a preface, by Mrs. H. J. Tennant,—*'The Heather Field'* and *'Maeve,'* two plays, by Mr. E. Martyn,—third edition of the translation by Mr. Hales White of Spinoza's *'Ethica,'*—second edition of Mr. Hasellfoot's version of the *'Divina Commedia,'*—*'Omar, the Tentmaker, a Romance of Old Persia,'* by Mr. Dole,—*'Children, Racehorses, and Ghosts,'* by Mr. E. H. Cooper,—*'The Black Curtain,'* by Flora Haines Loughhead,—*'A Son of the Sea,'* by Mr. J. A. Barry,—and *'Against the Tides*

of Fate: Stories of the Sea and of the Australian Bush,' by Mr. Barry.

"OUT OF PRINT."

Chiswick Press, January 31, 1899.

IN reply to Messrs. Jaggard's letter, I am afraid that one can only theorize as to the real origin of the above term. To be "out" of anything is peculiarly a printer's expression when he runs short of "copy" or any material, and my suggestion is that the words "out of print" are a survival of that period when typographers both made and issued books, and then would be more appropriate as coming from a printer-bookseller. Moxon, in his *'Mechanic Exercises'* of 1683, frequently uses the word "out" in conjunction with many technical terms; and even the popular saying "out of sorts" is probably derived from printers' parlance—in fact, a reference to Webster will confirm this. Literally, among working printers of the nineteenth century "out of print" is a somewhat slangy equivalent for "out of work."

C. T. JACOBI.

LAMB'S 'POETRY FOR CHILDREN.'

Cambridge, January 24, 1899.

MAY I be permitted to assure G. H. P. that it was not "purely by accident," but by wilful and deliberate intention, that I avoided all "bibliographical detail" in my "Prefatory Note" addressed to the little boys and girls for whose delight Miss Winifred Green's pictured toy-book was primarily intended? I am probably unfortunate in my experience; but I am under the impression that bibliography is not yet popular in the nursery; "picturesque dreaming" still thrives there—at least I fondly hope so.

G. H. P., availing himself of my "sublime indifference" or "hopeless ignorance," attempts a summary account of the bibliographical history of the famous little volumes.

Lest some eight-year-old bibliographer reading his *Athenæum* should be led into error by G. H. P.'s epitome, I desire to point out, in justice to the memory of the late Richard Herne Shepherd, the "somewhat disingenuous" omission of all reference to that scholar's 1878 edition of the complete *'Poetry for Children,'* discovered the previous year.

In the preface to his reprint the editor gave an excellent history of the fortunes of the book. G. H. P., perhaps unaware of this edition, confines his severe strictures to Herne Shepherd's earlier effort; he has certainly taken the trouble to turn to Mr. Andrew Tuer's valuable (and now rare) reprint of 1892. His inadequate knowledge of the subject explains his censorious utterance:—

"But if such conduct was inexcusable in the editor of a volume published in 1877, it is surely infinitely more so in the case of an editor in the year 1898, six years after the whole *true inwardness* of the matter has been cleared up."

The reference to the volume published in 1877 puzzles me: it is due either to a misprint (if I may give G. H. P. the benefit of the doubt), or to some extraordinary confusion of Shepherd's two editions; or the difficulty may be merely the outcome of my own "hopeless ignorance."

I. GOLLANZ.

A POINT IN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

St. Andrews, January 20, 1899.

WRITING in the *Nineteenth Century* for January on the question as to whether certain savage gods are of missionary origin, I cited a deity named Ahone, whose existence William Strachey, Gent., reported in Virginia. As to this god, may I correct a bibliographical error, by which I recently attributed a lack of precision to Mr. E. B. Tylor where the mistake was really my own? Mr. Tylor, in *'Primitive Culture'* (ii. 342), quoted for a Virginian god named Okee a passage from Capt. John Smith's

work on Virginia, in an edition of 1632. I remarked that Mr. Tylor would have found a Virginian god of a higher class in an earlier authority, Strachey's *'Historie of Travaile'* (1612). In a note in *'The Making of Religion'* (p. 253) I attributed to Strachey *'The Map of Virginia'* (1612), supposing that Strachey interwove with his narrative the remarks of Smith. In this (which was partly true) I followed the mistake of Strachey's Hakluyt Society editor of 1849. *'The Map of Virginia'* (1612) is attributed on the title-page to Capt. John Smith; it contains the passage cited by Mr. Tylor from a later edition of 1632, and there is no evidence that Strachey had any hand in it. One W. S. (William Simmonds) edited the latter division of the book—a collection of reports—and Strachey's editor mistook W. S. for William Strachey. Strachey's own MS., containing much of Smith's work in addition to more of his own, must be mainly of 1611–1612 (Mr. Arber says 1610–1615) from the dates in the book itself, where "last year" is 1610. Strachey's MS. was therefore, at least in part, composed (1611) before Smith's book (from which Strachey borrows freely) was published (1612). As Strachey was Secretary for Virginia, and as Smith sent home to the Council of Virginia a map and description of the country in 1608, I am apt to think that Strachey found Smith's *'Description'* of 1608 among the documents of the Virginia Office, and used it as a framework with additions of his own. Then, in 1612, Smith's MS. of 1608 was published, probably with his own additions, and perhaps with some literary assistance. Strachey, however, let Smith's passages stand where they were in his own MS., which he never published, and had regarded as part of a much larger work, probably never seriously taken in hand. This hypothesis (namely that Strachey, who in 1610 already meditated a work on Virginia, used Smith's MS. in the Virginia Office as a framework) seems to me more probable than that he deliberately pilfered large passages from a printed and popular book. Possibly there may be some better explanation.

A. LANG.

Literary Gossip.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN has consented to take the chair at the next annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, which is fixed for April 20th at the Whitehall Rooms.

IN connexion with the article on *'A Little Fronde,'* which appears in our present number, we may call attention to a curious literary coincidence. The writer of this article has been working upon the secret history of an almost forgotten episode of the reign of Louis XIV., with the object of showing how easily events which were notorious, and even important, at the time may become distorted in the hands of diarists, dramatists, and popular historians. For this purpose he has given the results of an investigation of the materials which exist for the elucidation of the episode above referred to in the English archives alone, consisting chiefly of narratives collected and transmitted by the English agent at Paris.

Now, at the very time when our correspondent was at work upon this exceedingly remote subject—one which had remained uninvestigated for more than two hundred years—a French scholar had discovered by chance the MS. autobiography of an officer who claims to have played a leading part in this very incident. The contemporary MS. has just been published in serial form in the *Revue Hebdomadaire*, and the French editor equally calls attention to the fact that this

historical incident was "jusqu'ici peu connu," and claims that these newly discovered memoirs "apportent la lumière sur un événement oublié aujourd'hui, bien qu'il ait eu en son temps un retentissement considérable." We may add that this contemporary narrative is written in quite a sprightly and modern style, presenting few, if any, archaisms. It would be interesting to know the exact date of the original MS.

PROF. CAMPBELL FRASER seems to retain all his vigour, in spite of his advanced age. He recently issued a small monograph on Thomas Reid, and he has of late been recasting the Gifford Lectures he delivered in Edinburgh during the years 1894-96, so as to adapt them to the use of students. The book has been pretty well rewritten, and new matter, intended to present the central principles of 'The Philosophy of Theism' in fuller light, has been introduced. Messrs. Blackwood are still the publishers. A well-known colonial author admired the original lectures so much that he bought a number of copies and presented one to each public library in his colony.

We regret to hear a very indifferent account of Mr. Blackmore's health.

In the last century there was a fashion for translating Longinus 'On the Sublime,' as the readers of Boswell will remember. Since then next to nothing has been done for Longinus in England; but Prof. Roberts, of Bangor College, is editing the text after the Paris MS., and adding a translation and facsimiles.

MISS ALICE SHIELD is engaged on a 'Life of the Chevalier de St. George' (James III., 1688-1766). She has made considerable progress, and discovered some curious and romantic details, personal and political. Mr. Lang has been encouraging and helping her in her task.

THE late Prebendary Burgess, of Upper Chelsea, whose eldest daughter died last Saturday, was said by his friends to have read the burial service at Rome over the ashes of Shelley which bear the inscription "cor cordium."

In the State Papers of Charles II. in the Public Record Office is a petition of Edward Bathurst to the Duke of Buckingham, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, requesting his concurrence with the king's mandatory letters for a fellowship at Trinity College, which letters the petitioner hoped to obtain. At the foot is a note that the duke permitted the petitioner to procure the letters, and desired that his Majesty might grant them. This note is written and signed by S. Butler. If this proves to be in the handwriting of the author of 'Hudibras,' it settles in the affirmative the vexed question whether he was secretary to the Duke of Buckingham or not.

A GREAT variety of rare books and autograph letters and illuminated MSS. will come under the hammer at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's on February 27th and five following days. Perhaps the most interesting feature of this sale consists of eighty-three letters written by Sir Walter Scott to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott (his brother and his sister-in-law). They date from August 21st, 1807, to September 29th, 1832, and cover a large portion of Scott's literary career. All of them are unpublished

as a whole, but parts of some of them have been quoted by Lockhart in his 'Life' of his father-in-law and elsewhere. There are some highly interesting letters from General Gordon, two important ones from Dr. Johnson (both said to be unpublished), and four important manuscripts, the property of Lord Rendlesham, of which the two more important are a fifteenth-century MS. of Martin le Franc, 'Le Livre du Champion des Dames,' with 141 remarkable miniatures drawn in water colours, and a fine Boccaccio, 'Livre de Jehan Bocace de Certald, des Cas des Nobles Hommes et Femmes,' &c., "escript de la main de moy Haquinet le Pesquier clerc, et fut acheve et accompli le quinzeyme jour du mois de may lan mil. cccc. soissante et deux, Pesquier." This MS. contains on the first page a beautiful and highly finished miniature, 4½ inches square, representing the creation of Eve, and 189 fine initials. The first edition of this translation was printed in Paris in 1483.

DR. JOHN FORBES, Emeritus Professor of Hebrew at Aberdeen, has died at the great age of ninety-seven. His father had been Professor of Humanity at the University, and he himself lived a long time in Edinburgh as Head Master of Watson's Institution, and then House Governor of Donaldson's Hospital. He was appointed to his professorship in 1870. In 1829 he visited Weimar, and had an interview with Goethe. There can be very few living who have seen Goethe in the flesh.

THE awkward situation created in a secondary endowed school (and nowhere else) by a new head master dismissing the entire staff of assistant masters is still reproduced from time to time. The last instance occurs in one of the Lincolnshire grammar schools, and it is said to be likely to result in litigation. The question of tenure is one of urgent interest for assistant masters, and probably needs the intervention of the State for its settlement.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT have in the press a new novel by Mr. Hamilton Aidé, which will be published in a fortnight or less.

MR. EDWARD C. BIGMORE, for thirty-three years associated with Mr. B. F. Stevens, of Trafalgar Square, died on Saturday last, January 28th, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was joint author with the late Mr. Wyman of a valuable bibliography of printing, and translated into English Bouchot's 'Le Livre,' to which book in its English form he added considerably. He was well known in the trade and at London salerooms, and will be greatly missed.

THE next volume of Mr. Elliot Stock's "Book-Lover's Library" will be 'Book Auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century,' by Mr. John Lawler, which will contain information concerning the early auctioneers and their methods of conducting sales; also notices of the localities in which the sales occurred. Some characteristic extracts from auction catalogue prefaces are likewise given in its pages.

MESSRS. SMITH, KAY & Co. intend to issue a facsimile reprint, for private circulation, of the oldest slang dictionary extant, which dates from about 1690. 'A New Dictionary of the Canting Crew in its

several Tribes of Gypsies, Beggars, Thieves, Cheats,' &c., is the foundation on which many later works have been based, and its quaint language (people were not so afraid of a definition then as they are nowadays) is entertaining, apart from its philological claims.

'MANY WAYS OF LOVE' is the title under which Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. will publish a romance by Mr. Whishaw, dealing with Russian Court life in the time of Catherine the Great. The book will contain eight illustrations by Warwick Goble and B. Schumacher, specially drawn for the novel. It may be within the recollection of some readers that the story originally attracted much attention in the pages of the *Idler*, in which magazine it appeared in serial form, with the title 'At the Court of Catherine the Great.'

MESSRS. DOWNEY & Co. are going to revive 'Frank Fairleigh' by publishing a new edition, with the original illustrations by Cruikshank from the original steel plates.

ACCORDING to a communication of "the marshal of the nobility of Pskov" in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the municipal council of the city of that name and the nobles and commoners of the district intend to celebrate a great "Pushkin Jubilee" on the hundredth anniversary of the poet's birth, May 26th (14th), 1799. The subscription lists opened last year have brought in a considerable fund, which is to be expended on three objects: (1) The restoration and improvement of the poet's monument in Swjatyja Gory; (2) the purchase, from Pushkin's heirs, of the village where he lived and wrote, and the erection of a Pushkin Asylum as a home for aged and impoverished Russian poets, artists, and men of letters; (3) the foundation of a Pushkin House in the city of Pskov, with a library, reading-room, and hall for popular concerts and lectures.

DR. LEO MEYER, who has been professor of German and comparative philology at the University of Dorpat for more than thirty-three years, has been dismissed, and the chair conferred upon Dr. Kudrjanski, a Russian, of the University of St. Petersburg. The chair was originally founded for Dr. Meyer in 1865, when he was called from Göttingen to Dorpat. His most important works are the 'Vergleichende Grammatik der griechischen und lateinischen Sprachen' and 'Die gothische Sprache.' He has long been busy upon an etymological Greek dictionary, which he hopes soon to complete in his native Hanover, where he proposes to settle for the remainder of his life.

DR. R. FRUIN, formerly Professor of Dutch History at the University of Leyden, died on Sunday last in his seventy-sixth year. His most important work, 'Tien jaren uit den 80jarigen oorlog,' appeared in 1860; but a number of his contributions to the history of his native country and mediæval law are scattered through periodicals. He was the editor of *Bijdragen voor vaderlandsche geschiedenis*.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Report on the Army Manœuvres of last year (1s. 6d.); a Report on the Niger Coast Protectorate (3d.); and a statement with regard to the Trade of India for Five Years, 1893-4 to 1897-8 (2s.).

SCIENCE

Recent Advances in Astronomy. By Alfred H. Fison, D.Sc. (Blackie & Son.)

THIS book forms one of the "Victorian Era Series," which is designed to furnish a record of the great movements and developments of the age in politics, economics, religion, industry, literature, science, and art, and of the life-work of its typical and influential men. Apparently this is the first of the series which relates to science, and that astronomy should have the first place is no more than its due. Its recent advances have been so rapid that it is difficult for any but its professed votaries to keep pace with them, and books which give the most recent developments soon cease to do so. Our author remarks that the strictly historical method does not so well answer his purpose of writing for those who have but slight familiarity with the technicalities of the subject as a compromise between that and a purely descriptive method. Thus he is able to dwell particularly on the most salient and generally interesting parts of astronomical progress, distributing the matter into a series of separate essays, in each of which the historical method is followed as far as possible.

In noticing this able work, then, we must call especial attention to the sections of the subject brought forward in each essay or chapter. The first of these is "The Life of a Star," an appendix to which treats of the measurement of stellar distances. In this a fair view is contained of the nature of the changes now known—chiefly by the aid of spectrum analysis—in the light and heat-giving power of the fixed stars ("other suns, perhaps, thou wilt descry," as Milton almost prophetically put it); and due attention is called to the fact that Mr. Homer Lane first suggested that the sun's heat is mainly kept up by shrinkage of its volume. The supplementary portion on stellar distance might, perhaps, have profitably been a little more full and given some details of results, being practically confined to indications of method. In the second chapter, on "The Milky Way and Distribution of Stars," much interesting information is given on the knowledge recently obtained of the constitution of that wonderful zone by the photographic method of examination. An attempt is made in the latter pages to define its possible relation to the stars, but it is not suggested that the attempt extends beyond the limits of speculation. The third chapter, on "The Recent Study of Mars," will probably attract the attention of many readers before they read the others, in consequence of the popularity of that planet in modern fiction and the large amount of fanciful conjecture which has appeared in the daily press upon the appearance of seas, lakes, and especially so-called canals upon its surface, it having been somewhat confidently suggested that the latter were artificial formations. For ourselves, we fully endorse Mr. Fison's conclusion, that in all probability "the complicated meshes of the canal system upon Mars must be regarded as little more than optical illusions, faulty interpretations of the faintest shades of tint, the exact nature of which has not so far been established."

The fourth and fifth chapters treat of "The Analysis of Sunlight" and "The Analysis

of Starlight," and in these the results of spectral analysis of the light of the sun and stars, up to its most recent developments, are carefully and systematically sketched. Some account is given in the last chapter, on "The Red Flames of the Sun," of the knowledge which has been acquired, by the same engine of research, of the matter immediately surrounding the sun, as examined during the rare and brief occasions of total solar eclipses. Of these one will occur next year, which will not require, like the last, a long journey for European astronomers.

Altogether it may be said that the volume treats of some of the most interesting recent advances in astronomy in a very trustworthy manner.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 26.—Lord Lister, President, in the chair.—The Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre was balloted for and elected a Fellow.—The following papers were read: 'Contributions to the Theory of Simultaneous Partial Differential Equations,' by Prof. A. C. Dixon; 'On the Structure and Affinities of Fossil Plants from the Palaeozoic Rocks: III. On *Medullosa anglica*, a New Representative of the Cycadofilices,' by Dr. Scott; and 'The Nature of Electrocapillary Phenomena: I. Their Relation to the Potential Differences between Solutions,' by Mr. S. W. J. Smith.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 18.—Mr. W. Whitaker, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Dunlop Puzey and Mr. C. B. Wedd were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On a Small Section of Felsitic Lavas and Tuffs near Conway, North Wales,' by Mr. F. Rutley; and 'The Geology of Southern Morocco and the Atlas Mountains, by the late Mr. Joseph Thomson (communicated by the President).

LINNEAN.—Jan. 19.—Mr. W. Carruthers, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. H. W. Monington and O. A. Reade were admitted.—Mr. H. W. Monckton exhibited specimens of *Mya arenaria*, Linn., from Norway. He and Mr. R. S. Herries had found these molluscs living on a sand-flat at the head of the Fjærand Fjord, about eighty miles from the open sea, and where the water at the surface is fairly fresh. The great snowfield the Sostedal approaches close to the north-west side of the fjord, and at a level of only 3,500 ft. to 4,000 ft. above it, where glaciers descend into the valleys at the head of the fjord to within four miles of the mud-flat in question. The shells were for the most part small and thin, and this might be due to the freshness or to the coldness of the water, or both. It was remarkable, however, that *Mytilus edulis*, living in the same locality, was perfectly normal. The causes contributing to arrest of growth in the Mollusca gave rise to a discussion, in which the Chairman and Mr. Clement Reid took part, Mr. Monckton replying.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper 'On some Observations on the Caudal Diplospondyly of Sharks.' He concluded that the occurrence of twice as many vertebrae as muscle-segments is a secondary feature, but one of ancient date; and, further, that it is purely adaptive, being calculated to maintain a due proportion between the length of the centrum and the width of the body, without diminishing the length of the muscle-segments.—The paper was criticized by Mr. A. Smith Woodward and Prof. Howes.—Mr. George Murray and Miss F. G. Whitting communicated a paper 'On New Peridiniaceæ from the Atlantic.'—Mr. A. J. Maslen read a paper on *Lepidostrobos*. The paper gave the result of a re-examination of the late Prof. Williamson's slides of *Lepidostrobos*, undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. D. H. Scott. His object and endeavour had been to make out, if possible, at least some distinct forms; but he had found great difficulty in determining whether the observed structural differences in isolated sections were really of specific value or not. He considered it safe to adopt Williamson's *Lepidostrobos oldhami* for a common type of structure, and by comparison to describe three marked variations (α , β , and γ). A clearly distinct form he described as a new species under the name *Lepidostrobos foliaceus*.—In the discussion which followed the Chairman, Dr. D. H. Scott, and Mr. W. Wordsell took part.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Jan. 18.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. R. Trimen, President, in the chair.—The Society's accounts were read, and showed a large balance in favour of it, as against a nominal one in January, 1898. The Report of the Council was next

read, from which it appeared that during 1898 the Society had lost three Fellows by death and eight by resignation, while three Honorary Fellows and thirty-four Ordinary Fellows had been elected. The number of Fellows now stands at 424, of whom twelve are honorary. The library has been augmented during the year by the bequest of the late Mrs. H. T. Stainton of such books in her husband's entomological library as were not previously in the Society's possession.—It was announced that the following gentlemen were elected as officers and Council for 1899: *President*, Mr. G. H. Verrall; *Treasurer*, Mr. R. McLachlan; *Secretaries*, Mr. J. J. Walker and Mr. C. J. Gahan; *Librarian*, Mr. G. C. Champion; *other Members of Council*, Mr. W. F. H. Blandford, Dr. T. A. Chapman, Mr. H. St. J. K. Donisthorpe, Canon W. W. Fowler, Mr. A. H. Jones, Mr. F. Merrifield, Mr. E. Saunders, Mr. R. Trimen, Mr. J. W. Tutt, and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse.—The address of the retiring President was then read by the Secretary. In this an account was given of the various experimental researches and observations made on the subject of seasonal dimorphism in Lepidoptera from those of Weismann down to the evidence recently brought forward by Dr. Dixey on the existence of this phenomenon in neotropical Pierinae. The address concluded by recommending that biological stations should be established in tropical countries for the study of seasonal dimorphism, mimicry, and kindred phenomena.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 18.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. E. M. Nelson, President, in the chair.—After the Report of the Council for the past year and the Treasurer's statement of accounts had been read and adopted, the President announced that the following were elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*, E. M. Nelson; *Vice-Presidents*, A. W. Bennett, G. C. Karop, the Hon. Sir Ford North, and J. J. Vezev; *Treasurer*, W. T. Suffolk; *Secretaries*, Rev. Dr. W. H. Dallinger and Dr. R. G. Hebb; *Ordinary Members of Council*, J. M. Allen, C. Beck, Dr. R. Braithwaite, the Rev. E. Carr, W. Carruthers, T. Comber, E. Dadsell, A. D. Michael, T. H. Powell, C. F. Rousselet, Dr. J. Tatham, and the Rev. A. G. Warner; *Curator*, C. F. Rousselet.—The President then delivered the annual address on the work of the past year, in which he congratulated the Society on its improved position, and concluded by reading a paper on dispersion, in which he discussed some formulae necessary in constructing achromatic lenses, diagrams and tables in illustration of the subject being thrown upon the screen.—Mr. Michael, in proposing a vote of thanks, said the mathematical calculations in questions of dispersion and refractive index were not things that could be readily grasped by any person who had not previously given much attention to the subject. He believed he was right in saying that no one in this country was a more thorough master of the subject than the President.—Mr. J. W. Gifford said that Mr. Nelson had put before them a method of measuring refractive indices by which the calculations could be made much more easily than had before been possible. Now it was only necessary to measure two lines in the spectrum and apply Mr. Nelson's formula to obtain the required result.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Jan. 30.—Dr. Rideal delivered a lecture 'On the Bacterial Treatment of Sewage.'—Jan. 31.—Major-General Sir J. Donnelly in the chair.—A paper 'On the Centenary Exhibition of Lithographs, with Remarks on further Developments of the Art,' was read before the Applied Art Section by Mr. E. F. Strange. The paper was illustrated by a selection of lithographs lent by the South Kensington Exhibition authorities and others.

FEB. 1.—The Attorney-General in the chair.—A paper 'On the Cost of Municipal Enterprise' was read by Mr. Dixon H. Davies, and was followed by a valuable discussion.

MINERALOGICAL.—Jan. 31.—Prof. Church, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Currie and C. G. Cullis were elected Members.—The following papers were read: 'On a New Mode of Occurrence of Ruby in North Carolina,' by Prof. Judd and Mr. Hadden; 'On Ceylon Apatite' and 'On Experiments with Zeolites,' by the President; 'New Analyses of Pharmacosiderite,' by Mr. Hartley; and 'On the Identity of Binnite and Tennantite,' by Messrs. Prior and Spencer.

PHYSICAL.—Jan. 27.—Mr. G. Griffith, V.P., in the chair.—A mathematical paper was read by Dr. E. H. Barton 'On the Equivalent Resistance and Inductance of a Wire to an Oscillatory Discharge.'—Mr. Rollo Appleyard then described some experiments upon deplegators, and also exhibited a temperature tell-tale.—Mr. T. H. Littlewood then read a paper 'On the Volume-Changes which accompany Solution,' and described an apparatus for measuring the contraction observed when solids are dissolved in a liquid.

ARISTOTELIAN. — Jan. 30. — Mr. A. Boutwood, V.P., in the chair. — Mr. G. E. Moore read a paper 'On the Nature of Judgment.' A judgment must be either true or false; but truth and falsehood do not "depend on the relation of our ideas to reality" (Bradley's 'Logic'), for a judgment is composed not of our ideas, but of "universal meanings" (*ib*) or concepts. Since a judgment, therefore, is nothing mental, its truth cannot consist in the relation of something mental to reality — of "thought" to "being." But neither is a judgment some third thing, the truth of which depends on its correspondence to reality. For reality itself is nothing but a judgment; all that we know is either a judgment or one of its constituent parts, a concept. We cannot distinguish perception, as knowledge of an object, from the cognition of a necessary judgment. Kant's analysis of perception must be carried further, until it is seen that even the simplest existential judgment is as necessary as those which he calls "purely *a priori*." Concepts, therefore, not "experience" or "reality," are the ultimate objects of knowledge, and every judgment consists essentially in a necessary relation of more or less of these to one another. Truth and falsehood are intrinsic properties of such combinations. — A discussion followed, in which Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, Mr. Benecke, Mr. Bertrand Russell, and others took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 4. — 'Greek Architecture,' Lecture III., Prof. Atchison.
— Victoria Institute, 4. — 'Protection among Animals,' Dr. W. Kidd.
— Royal Institution, 5. — General Monthly.
— London Institution, 5. — 'Every-day Applications of Electricity,' Mr. H. W. Harker.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5. — 'The Companies Acts,' Lecture III., Mr. A. C. Clauson.
— Society of Engineers, 7. — President's Address.
— Society of Arts, 8. — 'Bacterial Purification of Sewage,' Lecture IV., Dr. S. Rideal. (Cantor Lectures).
— Surveyors' Institution, 8. — Discussion on the London Building Act, 1894.
Tues. Royal Institution, 2. — 'The Morphology of the Mollusca,' Lecture IV., Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8. — 'The Waterworks of the Madras Presidency,' Mr. J. A. Jones.
— Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8. — 'The Samaritan Scroll of the Law,' Dr. Gaster.
— Zoological 8. — 'The Cerebral Convolutions of the Gorilla,' Mr. F. E. Beddard. — 'Note on the Presence of Supernumerary Bones occupying the Place of Frontals in the Skull of Certain Mammals,' Dr. R. O. Cunningham. — 'The Mice of St. Kilda,' Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton. — 'Notes on Notornis,' Prof. W. Blandin Benham.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8. — 'Nernst's Electric Lamp,' Mr. J. Swinburne.
— Royal Society of Literature, 8. — 'Burton's Account of his Pilgrimage to Mecca,' Mr. W. H. Wilkins.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3. — 'Toxins and Antitoxins,' Lecture I., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Royal Academy, 4. — 'Greek Architecture,' Lecture IV., Prof. Atchison.
— Royal 4.
— Society of Arts, 4. — 'The Penal System at the Andamans,' Col. R. C. Temple.
— London Institution, 6. — 'Stories from the "Spectator,"' 1711-12, Prof. E. Arber.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 7. — 'Steel,' Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8. — Discussion on Electric Wiring. Paper on 'Electric Traction by Surface Contacts,' Mr. M. Walker.
— Mathematical, 8. — 'A Certain Minimal Surface,' Mr. T. J. Bromwich. — 'The Complete System of Differential Covariants of a Single Pfaffian Expression and of a Set of Pfaffian Expressions,' Mr. J. Brill, and Papers by Dr. L. E. Dickson and Mr. A. E. Western.
Fri. Society of Antiquaries, 3. Meeting.
— Astronomical, 3. — Annual.
— Physical, 5. — President's Address; Paper on 'An Ampere-Meter and a Volt-Meter with a Long Scale,' Mr. R. Davies.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 7. — 'Machinery for Book and General Printing,' Mr. W. Fowrie. — 'Evaporative Condensers,' Mr. H. G. V. Oldham.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8. — 'The Electrical Driving of Engineering Workshops,' Mr. W. Middleton. (Students' Meeting).
— Philological, 8. — 'The Substantive Verb in the Old Irish Glosses,' Prof. J. Strachan, and a Paper by Mr. H. C. Hart.
— Royal Institution, 9. — 'The Motion of a Perfect Liquid,' Prof. H. S. Hele-Shaw.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3. — 'The Mechanical Properties of Bodies,' Lecture I., Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

It seems to be practically decided at Cambridge to allow "advanced students" to compete for the Smith Prizes and at least one other University distinction. It would be a startling novelty—perhaps not very likely to occur—if a student who had received his university education elsewhere should practically begin his career at Cambridge as a Smith's prizeman.

The next German Surgical Congress will meet at Berlin from the 5th to the 8th of April.

Science Gossip has quitted the Nassau Press, and commenced publishing at an office of its own in the Strand.

The seventeenth Congress für innere Medizin will be held from the 11th to the 14th of April, at Wiesbaden.

HERR WITT, the first discoverer of the small planet which has a mean distance from the sun

smaller than that of Mars, and approaches us much more nearly than any other planet (coming at times within half the distance of Venus when nearest), has bestowed upon it the name Eros. Has he recently been reperiusing the first ode of Anacreon, or does he mean to emphasize the fact that this planet approaches us more nearly than even Venus? However that be, all will agree with him in preferring the Greek to the Latin name of the supposed son of Aphrodite in later mythology.

FATHER A. RODRIGUEZ DE PRADA has been named Director of the Vatican Observatory.

MR. LYNN has in the press (Stanford) a seventh edition of his handy little work on 'Remarkable Comets.' A frontispiece gives an opera-glass view of the great comet of 1882 (the last which was conspicuous to the naked eye in this country), taken by Mr. Prince, of Crowborough.

FINE ARTS

THE BURNE-JONES DRAWINGS AT THE BURLINGTON.

THE two hundred drawings, the sketch-books, and illustrated books now at the Burlington Club areas well worth studying as the pictures we noticed three weeks ago. There are several highly characteristic illustrations in pen and ink, executed in the laborious and timid manner of an untrained draughtsman, and made by Burne-Jones when he had already felt the influence of Rossetti. *The Waxen Image* (No. 3)—which deals with a legend W. Morris, the painter, and Rossetti were greatly taken with—and *Alys la Belle Pelerin* (18) were both executed in London after he left Exeter College, and photographed and sold to the designer's friends about that time. Nothing earlier is exhibited. Their incomplete technique as well as their perfect originality illustrate the state of the artist's progress at the time. Somewhat more advanced, but much older than the conjectural date of 1860 assigned in the Catalogue of the Club, is the large, complex, and crowded work in ink on vellum entitled *Brundelmonte's Wedding* (10), a group full of quaint grace and instinct with original feeling, and curiously reminiscent of a Florentine cassone front. No. 18, too, is considerably anterior to the 1858-9 of the Catalogue, say December, 1856. Their quaintness and a certain morbid neglect of physical beauty, a marked stiffness, and a decided absence of vivacity in the expression of the artist's mood are all remote from anything that is realistic or even like nature, while a sort of spiritual romanticism pervades them, which for its successful treatment by artistic methods needed that profound knowledge of Florentine and Mantuan types of design which Burne-Jones acquired in later days, but before he felt the full force of the great Venetians, their masterful sense of style, and the largeness of their methods of treating great themes. At this early date, and indeed for some time after, the chastening influence of the antique—of which Burne-Jones knew nothing while he was at Oxford, and did not learn much from Rossetti—was needed to correct the eccentricities to which a narrow system, or no system, of training made him too distinctly inclined.

To these tentative works succeeded a number in which Rossetti's influence is more or less manifest. In No. 26 at the Burlington Club, *The Land of Beulah*, we recognize that touch of Giorgione and Titian which pervades Burne-Jones's later designs. Its date is uncertain, for Florentine and Mantuan influence is distinctly to be traced until the painter's powers were firmly established and he was able to produce the numerous studies which attest his prodigious industry, facility, and thoroughness. The beautiful drawings with the gold and silver points and pencils,

Burne-Jones's favourite implements, coloured chalks like No. 21, *Girls Dancing*, *The Bride-Maidens* (22), and *The Pilgrim* (29), one of the 'Briar Rose' series, show to what extent the artist had had recourse to the living model, as well as how greatly he had profited by those systematic studies he entered upon at an unusually late date. These searching exercises enabled him to produce such an elaborate composition as *Venus Concordia* (35), which comprises a fine version of the well-known group of the Graces standing before the goddess. It is part of the predella of an ambitious series, never finished, illustrating the legend of 'Troy Town.'

A striking return to mediæval motive and modes of fancy is observable in *The Sirens* (46), a fine and yet thoroughly naïve version of the arrival of Ulysses and his companions at the fatal strait. Here we have the quaintest of barks standing high out of the water, with her crew on the deck, and drawn into the little nook, whence it is manifest she can never retreat. Every element is natural so far as it goes, but nothing could be less realistic than the ship, the water she moves in, or the men, unless it were the tall, slender, puppet-like sirens who wait upon the shore, and, putting up their musical instruments, enticingly turn away. Nevertheless, here is the spirit of the ancient legend as it presented itself to mediæval eyes, and here are the veritable essentials of an ardent dream in a mind surcharged, so to say, with the visions of youth. Like 'The Story of Troy Town,' 'Arthur in Avalon' (New Gallery, No. 124), and several other superb inventions, 'The Sirens' was never finished.

Dreams of youth are crowded upon the walls of both the galleries, but chiefly in Savile Row, where we find a score or two of lovely faces and variously inspired types, often permeated by passion. After the artist had surmounted certain technical difficulties, they were so exquisitely drawn that the circumstance of their being mannered and seldom quite unlike each other does not trouble the most exacting student. Later on, his Venetian types become recognizably distinct, and an almost Venetian sensuousness takes the place of the virginal spirituality of the previous examples. Apart from all this, no one knew better than Burne-Jones how to adopt for the subjects he had in hand the most suitable technical methods, and even the scholastic mannerisms of the school which for the time affected him. Thus, while he returned to mediævalism in 'The Sirens,' in the stupendous *Angels at the Sepulchre* (113), which is the sole representative of Burne-Jones's mosaics in Street's church at Rome—an example we consider to be the noblest outcome of his imagination—he goes back to the earlier Florentines of the Renaissance, such as Orcagna, and with a stern and almost terrible simplicity depicts the looks and hushing gestures of the angel to whom the motto refers, "Non . est . hic . sed . surrexit . Recordamini . qualiter . locutus . est . vobis."

Something of Giotto's simplicity and directness obtains in the magnificent series of which the last-named design is the leading element, combined with a touch of the austerity of Orcagna, and the 'Angels' is the only modern work of the kind which can be closely compared with Blake's greatest attainment, 'The Sons of the Morning.' Of course neither master plagiarized. Probably Blake knew nothing of Orcagna; but a kindred inspiration is to be traced in all of them. That power of adaptation to which we have referred above as characteristic of some phases of Burne-Jones's art is not restricted to his ideals of form and the spiritual beauty of the physical types he selected. His ideals of colouring were quite as much exercises of a lofty imagination. The cerulean blueness observable in the splendid 'Dies Domini,' now in the New Gallery, belongs to the subject. In this, and in so many other instances now in

Savile Row and Regent Street that we need not cite them, the painter evidently worked in a sort of rapture of colour-expression. A rather recondite, because very subtle, instance presents itself in a *Study of a Girl with a Cithole* (67) at the Burlington Club—a dulcimer player, dressed in robes of rose shot with gold, and blue similarly heightened so as to form a lovely harmony that illustrates to perfection the old theories of the homogeneity of sound and colour.

In both the collections it is obvious that, unlike his prototype Rossetti (whose models were at least fourteen in number), and other masters upon whose art he based his notions of form and expression, Burne-Jones's facial types were of men but perhaps two, of women not more than four. As with Rossetti it is quite easy to identify the lady who sat to him for this or that beautiful head, so with Burne-Jones the model he studied is distinctly recognizable in each of his exquisite faces.

Of the drawings in the Balcony at the New Gallery it may suffice to say that they are not nearly so fully, truly, or variously representative as the collection in Savile Row. They are chiefly studies for the compositions of pictures, most of which hang in the galleries below, like Mrs. Coronio's *Study for the Days of Creation* (178). An exception is the fine, picturesque, and original *Allegorical Statues in 'The Vale of the Garden of Idleness'* (179). There are, besides, a considerable number of studies for decorative works, such as *The Death of St. Catherine* (188), which belongs to one of the earliest works of Burne-Jones that came before the public, the stained-glass window at Christ Church, Oxford. *Sir Gavaine and Sir Yvain refused Admission to the Chapel of the San Grael* (187), and *The Knights leaving for the Quest of the San Grael* (190), both belong to the series of tapestries in Stanmore Hall. See No. 220 for a note about them. Besides these the New Gallery contains a number of studies of armour, draperies, heads, hands, feet, and a group of engravings from the artist's best-known pictures.

MR. R. BATES, A.R.A.

It is with sincere regret we record the death of Mr. Harry Bates, whose admirable sculptures, contributed to the exhibitions at Burlington House, it has often been our privilege to admire and praise warmly. He was born at Stevenage in 1850, and, being originally intended for an architect, passed several years of his youth in studying for that profession; but finding his taste and powers better suited for sculpture, and having had much practice in modelling at the Lambeth School of Art, at that time under the direction of Mr. Sparkes, he turned his attention entirely to plastic art. He became a pupil of M. Dalou, who was then in London; but subsequently, finding the training at the Paris studio of that popular and picturesque sculptor less thorough than he could wish, Bates entered the Schools of the Royal Academy, and soon made such rapid progress there that in 1883 he won the Gold Medal and the Travelling Studentship of that institution. His bas-relief of 'Socrates teaching the People in the Agora' and the beautiful bronze statuette of 'Orpheus' (R.A. 1884) called attention to their author, and at once secured a high position for him. After this he returned to Paris, and became a pupil of M. Rodin. In 1885 he exhibited three bronze panels illustrating the *Aeneid* at the Academy (Nos. 2086, 2087, 2088), which the Council desired to buy with the Chantrey Fund, but could not, because they were not produced in England. Next year he gave us a statue of 'Homer Singing' and a relief of Socrates in marble, which is now at Owens College, Manchester, and greatly increased his reputation. The illustrations of the legend of Psyche and the figure of Rhodope in 1887, and the bas-relief—a hunter holding in his hands—of the following year, amply

justified his election as an Associate of the Academy. His beautiful and purely classic 'Pandora' was bought by the Chantrey Fund. It is at Millbank, and among the finest specimens in the National Gallery of British Art. In the following year he did not exhibit, being fully engaged on the noble equestrian group of Lord Roberts, which was placed in the quadrangle before the Royal Academy, before the bronze version of it went to Calcutta. Several noble works succeeded this masterpiece, including an allegory of 'Love and Life,' which, nevertheless, did not quite realize our hopes of it, probably because the sculptor's health had been declining for a long time, although it was not till Monday last that he succumbed. A highly accomplished, searching, and masterly style characterized his chief works, and was the more creditable to him because his studies in the studios of MM. Dalou and Rodin did not compel him to work in the thoroughgoing fashion he delighted in.

THE BLACK STONES OF THE COMITIUM.

Rome, January 24, 1899.

THE discovery of a small enclosure paved with "black stones" on the border line between the Comitium and the Forum, in front of the Curia (S. Adriano), has given rise to the wildest speculations. The name of "Tomb of Romulus" having been advanced by one or two bold conjecturers, the press has taken it up as an official statement. The consequence is that a bewildered crowd from all classes of people congregates every day at the "black stones" to behold the grave of the founder of the city. While such a revival of popular interest in the archaeology of the Forum is very complimentary to the Minister of Public Instruction, who has started the excavations, and to the officials who carry out his orders, one cannot but regret this mania of applying high-sounding names to every stone unearthed. The finding of one or more "black stones" in the Comitium is a fact so important in its simplicity that we need not appeal to the shades of Romulus, or Faustus, or of other heroes of the early days of Rome, to make it one of the most memorable events in the history of the excavations of this "nobilissimus Romæ locus."

Here are the bare facts. The area of the Comitium is separated—at present—from that of the Forum by a road, most negligently paved with blocks of silex, rounded at the edges, and with the grooves of cart-wheels sometimes perpendicular to the line of the road; and, moreover, the embankment on which it is carried through the Arch of Severus is made up of loose earth and bricks, stumps of columns, and even inscribed pedestals, one of which, bearing the name of Constantius and the date 356-359 A.D., was found September 1st, 1893, "sub silicibus viæ stratae per arcum Severi" (see 'Corpus,' vol. vi. n. 1161).

In trying to ascertain how far and how deep the area of the Comitium—which is paved, like the Forum, with square slabs of travertine—extended under this late road, Cavaliere Boni, who is in charge of the excavations, has come across an enclosure about twelve feet long, nine feet wide, screened by a marble parapet on three sides, and paved with slabs of the blackest kind of Tivertine marble. In estimating the value of this discovery we must bear in mind two fundamental facts. The first is that the Forum, the Comitium, and the surrounding edifices were seriously injured or completely destroyed by the fire of Carinus, A.D. 283. To judge from the restorations which this fire necessitated, it must have raged from the foot of the Capitoline Hill to the top of the Sacra Via, from the Vicus Jugarius to the Forum Transitorium. Diocletian repaired the Basilica Julia, the Græcostasis, the Forum Julium, and rebuilt the senate-house from its foundations. The S.P.Q.R. (templum Saturni) INCENDIO CONSUMPTVM RESTITVIT, as the inscription says. Maxentius repaired the

Temple of Julius Cæsar, that of Venus and Rome, and filled up the gap between these two structures with his Temple of Romulus and with his Basilica Nova. The violence of the flames was such that even the travertine floor of the Forum and of the Comitium had to be renewed, and was slightly raised in level.

We see, therefore, the Forum and the Comitium not as they were seen and described by classics before the end of the third century after Christ, but as they were manipulated and rearranged by Diocletian and Maxentius after the fire of 283.

The second fact is that, among the hundreds of thousands of square feet of public squares, or streets, or sacred enclosures, or courts laid bare in Rome, at Ostia, at Tusculum, at Preneste, at Tibur, at Cures, not one square foot of black flooring has ever been found. This small corner of the Comitium "stratum lapide nigro" is unique in its kind. Now, if we recollect that classic authors mention the existence of a "lapis niger" in this identical place, how can we help connecting this find with that testimony, making the conclusion that what we have discovered is a late representative of the famous black stone, seen and described by Varro ("Niger lapis in Comitio locum funestum significat"—Fest.), not far from the Rostra?

So far, so good. The difficulties begin when we want to make out why the "niger lapis" was placed in the Comitium and what its meaning was. I have but one solution to offer. Ancient writers did not know themselves how to answer the two queries. Some one hints that it marked the spot where Romulus had been buried, or cut to pieces (*discriptus*) by the senators; others point it out as the tomb of Faustus. In short, they had no clear idea of its significance. How can we know better than they, especially as we see the thing not in its original shape, but as it was reconstructed after the fire of Carinus? The fact that it was reconstructed at so late an age, in preference to many other landmarks of this famous district, shows how important it was in the mind of the Romans to perpetuate its tradition. One thing is certain. The enclosure and its black flooring have not been disturbed since the time they were rebuilt; therefore, if there is anything buried under it—an earthen jar, a stone coffin, or some other relic from the prehistoric age—we can easily reach it by tunnelling the ground at the proper depth. The work has already begun, and I hope to be able to give the solution of the mystery in my next letter.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE ROMAN FORUM.

1. *The Rostra Vandalica*.—It is well known that in the central area of the Forum, not far from the imposing structure of the Arch of Septimius Severus, the Column of Phocas, and the Sacra Via, the precious remains can be seen of the far-famed tribune from which the orators used to hold forth to the people.

The ancient tribune, Rostra Vetera, stood near the Comitium, and it is probable that it was erected after the fall of the power of the Decemviri and before the victory of Mænius over the Antiates, and decorated with the prows of the captured ships, which gave it the name of Rostra. The Rostra were also embellished by statues of the ambassadors slain by the Fidenates, with the equestrian one of Sulla of gilded bronze, with that of Pompeius, and two of Cæsar, wearing in one case the civic crown and in the other the *corona obsidionalis*. From the old Rostra Cicero thundered forth two of his celebrated orations against Catiline, and on that same tribune were exposed the heads of the Consul Octavius, of the victims of Marius and Sulla, and the bodies of Sulla and Clodius before their funerals.

In the year 710 A.U.C. Cæsar transferred the Rostra from the Comitium to the centre of the Forum, on the exact spot where now can be

seen its remains, consisting of huge blocks of tufa. The Rostra were formed by a platform rising about three mètres above the level of the Forum, with twenty-four mètres of frontage; the platform, supported by pillars of travertine, had all along the front a *transenna* of marble interrupted in its centre, as can be easily seen in the well-known bas-reliefs on the Arch of Constantine.

Cæsar decreed the removal of the Rostra from the Comitium; but the honour of their reconstruction was left to Augustus, who put his name in the dedicatory inscription. To the statues already existing was added the equestrian one of Octavianus. Looking at the front of the Rostra, one can see on the right hand a construction made of bricks of a much later period, till now believed to be the basement of a column or of an honorary monument in the central area of the Forum, just in front of the lesser left arch of the triumphal monument of Septimius Severus.

The diligent researches of M. Boni have enabled him to establish that these remains, which stand in a line with the old Rostra, and are exactly of the same height, are nothing but an addition made to the same tribune towards the end of the fifth century. On them, indeed, can easily be seen the holes in which were affixed the bronze prows of the ships, and, moreover, it has been possible to put together pieces of a marble slab on which the name of Ulpianus Junius Valentinus, prefect of the city, is sculptured. Here, then, is an undeniable proof of an addition made to the old tribune and of the construction of the Rostra Vandalica, because it was just during the reign of Anthemius, while Junius Valentinus was prefect of the city, that the united fleets of the Oriental and Occidental emperors measured their strength against the ships of Genseric, who boldly attacked the Mediterranean shores. It is well known that these fallacious victories, far from consolidating the falling empire, hastened, perhaps, its ruin by exhausting the already attenuated strength of Rome and Byzantium.

2. *The Lapis Niger and the supposed Tomb of Romulus.*—Festus is the only ancient writer who has spoken on this extremely interesting monument. His words are: "Niger lapis in Comitio locum funestum significat ut alii Romuli mortis destinatum," adding that Romulus was not buried there, but only Faustulus and one named Quintilius.

The commentators do nothing but repeat the well-known line of Horace,

Quaque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirint, adding a quotation from Varro, who says only that the tomb of Romulus was "post Rostra." Nay, Porphyrius, commenting on Horace's line, doubts even the affirmation of Varro, and writes: "Hoc dicitur quasi Romulus sepultus sit." Then Festus is the only authority who speaks of the *lapis niger* in the Comitium, not to indicate it as the exact spot of the tomb of Romulus—because it is impossible to speak of a tomb when tradition is constant as to the mysterious disappearance of Romulus—but to commemorate the death of the founder of the city.

Now the diggings that are going on in the central area of the Forum, in front of the Arch of Septimius Severus, have brought to light a small area, twelve Roman feet square, enclosed as in a parapet by huge marble slabs. But what is noteworthy is the pavement formed by slabs of black marble, very rare even in Rome, where all kinds of white and coloured marble known by the ancients can be seen in the various monuments. Here we have some Tenebian marble from the Laconian quarries, easily known by the fine white veins which run through the opaque black grain of the stone.

What was, then, this little area paved with such very rare black marble? It is worth remarking that the monument was respected even in the last days of the empire, because evidently the travertine and white marble slabs

that enclose it are not older than the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century, when the road that passes under the Arch of Septimius Severus was constructed. Moreover, the little square area stands just in front of the Curia, now St. Adrian's Church, where the ancient Rostra stood. This coincidence encouraged M. Boni to refer the discovery to Festus's quotation, in which the *lapis niger*, or black stone, recalled to the Romans the marvellous fact of the death or disappearance of Romulus. This hypothesis is ingenious, and well worth considering; but between the simple fact of mentioning the passage of Festus in connexion with the newly discovered area and affirming that the tomb of Romulus has been discovered there is a great difference. Rash and premature judgments are to be deprecated. Even the old writers had very confused and misty notions about the monuments of the epoch of Rome's foundation; and it is enough to read the ancient histories to see how uncertain and different are the sources whence they drew their knowledge. Even Livy clearly states that he neither accepts nor rejects the tradition, and adds: "Datur hæc venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia Urbis augustiora faciat." L. BORSARI.

SALE.

MESSES. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 28th ult. the following, the property of Mr. Alfred Morrison. Pictures: F. Bramley, Saved, 110*l*. C. Bulmop, A Young Lady in Church, 105*l*. H. W. B. Davis, Labourage au Printemps, 330*l*.; Early Summer, 115*l*.; Shepherd and Sheep, and Figures Harvesting, 152*l*. M. Wright, Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, 110*l*. Sculpture: G. Lombardi, A Goat and Kid, 78*l*. R. J. Wyatt, The Infant Bacchus, 26*l*. St. Galletti, A Life-Size Draped Female Figure, holding a scroll, 31*l*. G. Doré, A Bronze Group of Ten Roman Acrobats, 29*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates held on Tuesday evening, M. Jules Breton (painter) was elected an Honorary Foreign Academician, and Messrs. Arthur S. Cope (painter), Alfred East (painter), and W. Goscombe John (sculptor), Associates. Mr. Cope is the son of the late Academician; Mr. Alfred East's landscapes have greatly raised his reputation of late years; and Mr. W. Goscombe John is a pupil of the Royal Academy whose sculptures have commanded much attention in London and elsewhere.

ALL legal difficulties having been overcome and every pretext for further delays exhausted, the much-talked-of Rembrandts—finer in their way, we think, than any of his portraits which were previously in the National Gallery—have been hung in the principal Dutch Room, one on each side of the large portrait from Blenheim by Van Dyck, and representing Charles I. on horseback. They have been till now little seen. They are life-size, three-quarters-length, seated figures, wearing black dresses trimmed with brown fur, and evidently the likenesses of an elderly burglar and his wife. The latter appears to be the older, but it is more than probable that the gentleman's picture was painted first. However this may be, it is certain that his likeness is more firmly, as well as more solidly and searchingly executed. Nothing can be finer than his portrait as a masterpiece of character-reading, drawing, and modelling, while the motive, nor less than the general treatment, is subtler and more refined than anything Frank Hals ever attained to. When we say that the woman's portrait is not quite so masterly, it must be understood that it is only comparatively inferior.

GENIAL and erudite Sylvanus Urban would not fail to rejoice in the groups which Mr. W. Maw Egley has recently completed for the club-room of the Urban Club, in Fleet Street, a composition of small, whole-length likenesses, highly finished, and almost photographically faithful. There are not fewer than forty-nine portraits in this extremely laborious and well-considered composition. An assembly of the Club gave the artist an excuse for his picture; accordingly the members are placed at the well-known tables, and Mr. Catling, the chairman of the evening, stands up, hammer in hand, as if about to address the company, which comprises Messrs. J. Coleman, W. E. Church, C. Cruikshanks, H. S. Ashbee, B. F. Stevens, and Alban Doran, as well as the artist himself, Sir H. Irving, Dr. Phené, Sir J. Crichton Browne, and Dr. Frye.

By request of the Council of the Royal Society, Dublin, Dr. Whitworth Wallis, Director of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, will deliver two lectures to the members on February 22nd and 24th on the 'Pre-Raphaelite Art of William Holman Hunt and Sir John Everett Millais.' The lectures will be illustrated by special reproductions of each artist's pictures.

A COLLECTION of M. Jean Veber's exceedingly acrid caricatures of the Emperor William II. and his progress through Turkey, Palestine, and Jerusalem, is now on view at the Continental Gallery, 157, New Bond Street. In the same gallery may be seen a gathering of pictures by living artists of the French School.

A GREAT stir has been made in the art world of Berlin by the definite constitution of a "Secession," after the example of Munich. The movement is said to be a protest against the artistic autocracy of Anton von Werner, the President of the Berlin Academy. Amongst the adherents of this "separation from official art" we find several eminent names, such as Frieze, Liebermann, Frenzel, Oelmann, Skarbina, and others. Walter Leistikow has been appointed secretary.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Symphony Concert.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Madame Schjelderup's Recital.

THE programme of the fifth Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon was full of good things, though the order in which they were presented was anything but satisfactory. First came four Symphonic Dances, Op. 64, by Grieg. They were only published last year, and were heard here for the first time. The themes are fresh and charming, and the harmonies with which they are clothed, though here and there a trifle forced, are clever and delightfully piquant. The title shows that they are intended for orchestra, and yet the mode of presentation seems too big for the matter. We refer to the general impression, for there are some delightful bits of colouring in soft passages. The dances are, naturally, similar in form, so that Grieg's characteristic rhythms and highly spiced harmonies pall after a time upon the ear; two of the dances would have been better for the audience, and certainly for the composer. After a song from Gounod's 'La Reine de Saba' by Madame Medora Henson came Tschaikowsky's Symphony, No. 4, in F minor, and this, although not an actual novelty, ought to have preceded the Grieg dances. This symphony was the one selected for performance at the Philharmonic Concert

in 1893, when the composer made his first and only appearance in England. The opening movement is undoubtedly clever, but it is long, and the second rather than the first subject attracts chief interest; hence the movement does not appear well balanced. The delicate *andantino*, with its Schumannesque theme, and the delightful *scherzo* are the most characteristic sections of the work. The *finale*, in which effective use is made of a folk-song, is bright and attractive. The performance, under the direction of Mr. H. J. Wood, was altogether admirable. The conductor's partiality for Russian music is well known, and he sometimes commits Russian sins which even the 'Pathetic' will not cover; but Tchaikowsky's Fourth Symphony is a work of merit which ought to form part of the regular programme. Herr Zwintscher played the solo part of Rubinstein's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor. His reading was at times somewhat rough; but taken altogether the performance was clever and brilliant. He excels in music of the virtuoso order.

Madame Schjelderup, the Norwegian artist who visited London last season, gave a concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, and again displayed her gifts both as a vocalist and pianist. Her conception of a piece, whether vocal or instrumental, is always clear and intelligent; but the lady does not always conceal the art; and, moreover, by temperament she is apt at times to exaggerate the sentiment of the music which she is interpreting. We speak frankly concerning Madame Schjelderup; she is too genuine an artist to take offence at anything we may say; and then, again, her shortcomings, if one may so express it, are the very outcome of her strong qualities. Her playing of Chopin's Fantasia in F minor was clever, though somewhat constrained. Her second solo, Liszt's 'Saint Francisus,' despite all good playing, made little impression; but the music itself is not exhilarating. In short pieces by Liszt and Schumann she was heard to the best advantage at the piano. Madame Schjelderup was, however, most successful in her singing. Songs by Brahms and Schubert were rendered with marked feeling and refinement, and 'Elisabeth's Greeting' from 'Tannhäuser' was given with warmth and dramatic expression; while in some characteristic Norwegian folk-songs ('Ola, Ola, my own boy,' 'Fisherman's Song,' and 'I see you outside the window') the lady sang with piquancy, charm, and with the utmost ease, as if in a drawing-room surrounded by friends. In Schubert's 'Erk König' there were many excellent dramatic points, yet the general effect was scarcely satisfactory. Herr Bela Kiraly played solos on the violin. This artist is Hungarian, and there was certainly a touch of Hungarian in his style of playing; but his unconventional, primitive Rhapsody, Ballade, and 'Freyschütz' Fantasia were curious rather than convincing. He was, however, received with great enthusiasm.

Musical Gossip.

MR. ERNEST NEWLANDSMITH introduced several compositions new to London audiences at his concert at St. James's Hall last Tuesday evening, these being performed by the string

orchestra under his direction, comprising twenty-nine instrumentalists. The 'Symphonie Spirituelle,' by Asger Hamerik, the Danish musician, whose direction of the musical section of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore led to such good results, is planned in four movements. The first, an *allegro moderato*, is marked by strong feeling and energy; the *allegro molto vivace*, next in order, is light and cheerful, and the *finale* tuneful and piquant; but the slow movement, based on a chorale-like theme, is only a dull effusion. Two movements from the suite called 'Mélodies Ecossaises,' by the Flemish composer M. Paul Gilson, won their way easily to favour by means of their engaging melodic qualities. Pleasing little pieces — 'Pensée Mélodique' and a Gavotte in G minor — were supplied by the fertile pen of Mr. J. F. Barnett; and promise was revealed in the fanciful 'Ballet Suite' movements contributed by Mr. Harry Farjeon, a son of the well-known novelist. Mr. Lewis G. Thomas exhibited fluent execution, but some deficiency as regards sentiment, in his performance of Chopin's Ballade in G minor; and Mlle. Aurelia Révy, a clever Hungarian musician, played the violin *obbligato*, while she sang the Bach-Gounod 'Ave Maria.' Vocal music was also agreeably rendered by Miss Charlotte Russell, Miss Adelaide Lambe, and Mr. Homer Lind.

The second series of the Elderhorst Chamber Concerts commenced on Wednesday afternoon at the Steinway Hall. The programme included Dvorák's bright and attractive Quintet in C, Op. 77, for strings, of which a good, though at times somewhat rough reading was given. Madame Adelina de Lara played two short solos by E. Naprawnik and Landon Ronald with skill and taste. Mr. Francis Harford sang songs by Schubert and Dr. Stanford in a somewhat affected manner, and with dull quality of voice. The concert concluded with Schubert's ever fresh and charming Pianoforte Quintet in A.

A PLEASING performance of Brahms's 'Liebeslieder-Walzer' was given on Wednesday evening at the Curtius Club Concert. The vocalists were Miss Marie Fillunger, Miss Beatrice Wilson, Mr. Whitworth Mitton, and Mr. Paul England. The pianists were Miss Lcwe and Mr. Christopher Wilson.

THE Abbé Don Lorenzo Perosi will, it is said, conduct his latest oratorio, 'The Resurrection of Christ,' at the Paris Cirque d'Été early in March. The Lamoureux orchestra and the Schola Cantorum of M. Charles Bordes will take part in the performance.

As various incorrect reports have been in circulation with regard to performances of the oratorios of Don Lorenzo Perosi, we give the latest news from official sources. His first, 'La Passione di Cristo,' will be performed at the next Norwich Festival; the Committee of the Worcester Festival are in treaty for the production of the second, 'La Trasfigurazione di N. S. Gesù Cristo'; the third, 'La Risurrezione di Lazzaro,' will be produced at the Queen's Hall on May 11th; and the rehearsals, at any rate, will be conducted by the composer.

M. PADEREWSKI will appear at the London Musical Festival, Queen's Hall, next May. He will play Beethoven's Concerto in E flat and his own Fantasia.

M. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS is at present in the Canary Islands, busily engaged in writing music for a great tragedy which is to be produced in the Béziers arena in 1900.

MESSRS. RICORDI & Co. have just issued a new publication of interest and importance. It is entitled *L'Arte Musicale in Italia*, vol. i., and is edited by Signor L. Torchi. It comprises examples of motets and madrigals by well-known composers of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The volume

is beautifully printed, and it contains an able preface by the editor.

SIXTY chansons in four parts, by French and Netherland masters of the first half of the sixteenth century, have been published in score, under the editorship of Herr Robert Eitner. This volume is No. 23 of the old practical and theoretical works issued by the 'Gesellschaft für Musikforschung.' It is published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel.

ACCORDING to Breitkopf & Härtel's 'Deutscher Bühnenspiellplan' for 1897-8, which gives the works performed at all German theatres throughout Europe, Wagner's name appears 1,202 times, and of this number no fewer than 287 belong to 'Lohengrin.' Mozart only scored 452; Verdi, 436; Weber, 296; 'Cavalleria,' 254; Beethoven, with his one opera, 141; 'Faust,' 192. The total of Italian works only amounted to 850. It is from such records as these that one can trace the change in public taste in matters belonging to the stage.

THE *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* announces that Herr Weingartner and Dr. Kaim have withdrawn from the committee appointed to arrange a grand music festival at Munich this year. It was confidently hoped that the Kaim orchestra would be able to take part in it, strengthening the local Court orchestra, but the former has been engaged for Kissingen during the whole summer. Most probably, therefore, the Munich project will be abandoned.

IN the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* Dr. Hugo Riemann announces that he has recently discovered in the library of the Leipzig Thomasschule the parts of a number of orchestral suites by J. F. Fasch (1688-1758), Christoph Förster (1693-1748), Johann Schneider (b. 1702), J. Ad. Hasse (1699-1783), J. C. Wiedner (1724-1774), J. N. Tischer (b. 1707), and J. J. Fux (1660-1741) — all valuable in tracing the early development of orchestral music. But what gives special interest to this discovery is the fact that some of the parts are in the handwriting of Johann Sebastian Bach.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SEN.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30 and 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Tristan,' 8, Lyceum Theatre.
	Stock Exchange Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Herr Carl Helms's Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Carmen,' 8, Lyceum Theatre.
	Bach Choir, 8, Queen's Hall.
	Elderhorst Chamber Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Lily of Killarney,' Matinée; 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and 'Pagliacci,' 8, Lyceum Theatre.
	Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Curtius Club Concert, 8.30, Princes' Gallery.
THURS.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Faust,' 8, Lyceum Theatre.
FRI.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Traviata,' 8, Lyceum Theatre.
	Madame Albani's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Mr. Homer Lind's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Queen's Small Hall.
	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Tristan,' Matinée; 'Lily of Killarney,' 8, Lyceum Theatre.
	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Symphony Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Shakespeare en France sous l'Ancien Régime.
Par J. J. Jusserand. (Paris, Colin & Cie.)

LIKE the much-discussed chapter of Niels Horrebøw on serpents in Iceland, which begins "Serpents there are none in Iceland," M. Jusserand's entertaining and instructive volume proves conclusively that until the middle of the eighteenth century Shakespeare there was none in France. In a vein of protest, and to some extent of humour, he shows how long a time it took for any knowledge whatever of English literature to cross the Channel. Close and intimate enough were the relations between the two countries, and a long list is given of the distinguished Frenchmen who visited us, dwelt among us, or recorded their impressions concerning us. So full on this point is the information supplied, that we wonder why we hear nothing concerning

the visits of Sully, especially of his meeting on Dover beach with "Milord Sidney," the "Sieurs Coban, Ralech, and Greffin," and "les Comtes d'Euencher and de Painbroc," his satisfactory interview with Elizabeth, and his subsequent mission to James I., when the debaucheries of the "jeunes gens & marjolets" of Paris, and the death of an Englishman at the hands of the Sieur de Combault ("vn petit godelureau de Ville tout éceruél"), led to an uprising of London citizens, matters fully described in the *Mémoires des Sages et Royales Oeconomies d'estat, Domestiques, Politiques, et Militaires, de Henry le Grand*, published, without date, at the Château of Sully, with the fantastic indication of "Amstredam, chez Aléthinosgraphe de Clearetimelee et Graphexechon de Pistariste." While, however, in and subsequent to the days of Shakspeare, English views and proceedings were a matter of curiosity or importance, English literature was unrecognized. No animosity of race was responsible for this ignorance. French scholars held that Englishmen spoke French and wrote in Latin. Morus, Seldenus, and Camdenus were known in the seventeenth century in France, or at least in the Low Countries. Meantime, the observation was soon heard that the travelled Englishman gave a French pronunciation to every language except the French. It is permissible for other than purely literary reasons to regret French indifference or indolence with regard to English literature of Tudor times. Sidney, whose name occurs often in M. Jusserand's book, was in Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was on terms of intimacy with Henry of Navarre and the Huguenot leaders. Had his fine sonnet containing the chivalrous phrase "that sweet enemy France" been then or at any time known to Frenchmen it might have done something to mitigate racial animosities.

French and English grammars and dictionaries were numerous, and in one or two instances, as in that of the dictionary of Cotgrave, important. They were, however, used only by Englishmen, and were totally neglected by the French. Ignorance is at the bottom of most national misunderstandings, and though visitors such as Ronsard, Brantôme, and Du Bartas were welcome at the Court, the wildest misrepresentations of national traits were current. Rabelais could give as English speech phrases such as "Lard ghest tholb be sua vertiuss be intelligence: ass yi body schal biss be naturall reluth tholb suld of me pety haue for natur hass ulls equally maide."

With Italian and Spanish literature the French were fairly familiar, but their excursions rarely took them outside the Latin races. One might have expected that the long residence in France during the Commonwealth of English writers such as Waller, Cowley, Lovelace, Killigrew, and D'Avenant, and the return visits after the Restoration of Gramont, Saint-Evremond, and others, might have brought about some recognition of Shakspeare, himself not in too good odour in the licentious Court of Charles II. Not in the least. St. Evremond knew something of Ben Jonson, but nothing of Shakspeare. Chappuzeau, himself a dramatist, selects as representative of the English drama

D'Avenant. Most astounding fact of all, Sorbières, wishing to show his Parisian friends a specimen of English plays, took over a volume of the dramas of the Duchess of Newcastle—"Mad Meg of Newcastle," as she was irreverently called—works which are mostly eulogies of herself under aliases such as the Lady Sanspareille, the Lady Contemplation, and the Lady Chastity, and would, in a seventeenth-century 'Dunciad,' almost to a certainty have carried off for her the prize of dulness.

A copy of the second folio of Shakspeare was in the library of the "Roi Soleil," Louis XIV., and is now in that of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The original label of Nicolas Clément, the royal librarian, signalled a dozen years ago by M. Jusserand in the *Revue Critique*, is curious as containing an estimate of Shakspeare, the first known to have been written in French: "Ce poète anglois a l'imagination assez belle, il pense naturellement, il s'exprime avec finesse; mais ces belles qualitez sont obscurcies par les ordures qu'il mêle dans ses Comédies." Not too enthusiastic is, as M. Jusserand points out, this verdict. It represents practically the view that was taken by a large number (it may almost be said the majority) of cultivated Frenchmen before the outbreak of romanticism, with its extravagant and revolutionary, if short-lived fervour. This view is echoed in the charge of the Abbé Le Blanc, 1745, "Ses vulgarités sont prodigieuses," &c. In the eighteenth century recognition of English literature has begun. Prior is praised, and it is announced in the *Journal des Savants* as a piece of literary intelligence that the sieur Tonson, bookseller of London, begins to sell the new edition of the works of "Shakees Pear." Seven years before the appearance in 1734 of Voltaire's 'Lettres sur les Anglais,' what M. Jusserand calls *l'Anglomanie* was in existence. Destouches and the Abbé Prevost contributed to its expansion. The latter, who learnt English for the sake of making love to Anne Oldfield, ventures to assert, with certain limitations, that he has read nothing which surpasses the 'Hamlet' of Shakspeare, the 'Don Sebastian' of Dryden, Otway's 'Orphan' and 'Venice Preserved,' and pieces by Congreve, Farquhar, and others. At length, after the utterances of Voltaire had stirred public curiosity or interest, La Place, who also published a collection of tales and romances imitated from the English, and many translations from Mrs. Behn, Otway, and other writers, gave to the world in 8 vols. 12mo. (Londres, 1746-49) 'Le Théâtre Anglois,' two volumes of which contained plays by Shakspeare. Another generation had to pass before the entire works were translated by Letourneur, the Comte de Catuelan, and Fontaine-Malherbe—a paraphrase which in 1821 was reissued as amended by F. Guizot and A. P[ichot]. We may not concern ourselves with Voltaire's curious and public recantation, in presence of the popularity which had attended Shakspeare, of his former eulogy, and his arraignment of Shakspeare as "un fou, un bouffon, un grotesque." Rarely has such a "volte-face" been seen, perhaps never in the case of a man of equal note.

M. Jusserand scarcely treats of public representations. It may be well, then, to

supplement the information he supplies by stating that on December 5th, 1746, 'Venise Sauvée' (Otway's 'Venice Preserved'), by La Place, was given at the Théâtre Français; and on April 27th, 1750, 'Caliste; ou, la Belle Pénitente' (Rowe's 'Fair Penitent'), assigned to Meaupré, but by La Place. Another adaptation by Colardeau, entitled also 'Caliste,' was published in 1776. On October 16th, 1762, appeared 'Le Tambour Nocturne' of Destouches (Addison's 'Drummer; or, the Haunted House'); on May 7th, 1768, 'Beverley,' by Saurin (Moore's 'Gamester'); on September 30th, 1769, 'Hamlet,' by Ducis. This is the first time that any work of Shakspeare is traceable. 'Roméo et Juliette,' by Ducis, was seen July 22nd, 1772. 'Le Roi Léar' of Ducis was seen June 20th, 1783, and his 'Macbeth,' January 12th, 1784; 'Jean sans Terre,' at the same house (then known as the Théâtre de la République), April 19th, 1791; and 'Othello' in 1792. Most of these pieces were much altered in order to conciliate a French audience. With the period now reached the *ancien régime* closes, and there is no need to deal with subsequent experiments. Most of the French translations of English tragedy ended happily, notably 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Lear,' warranty for the change having been furnished by Garrick and others in England. The Chevalier Chastellux, of the Académie, said concerning his 'Romeo and Juliet': "J'ai changé en grande partie l'intrigue, et j'ai retranché tout le comique"; to which added M. Jusserand, "et même tout le tragique, car la pièce se terminait le plus joyeusement du monde." The translations (if such they can be called, since he knew no English and took them at second hand) of Ducis at least secured the dramatist a *fauteuil*—that previously held by Voltaire—in the Academy.

It is needless to say that the work of M. Jusserand is a fine piece of scholarship, throwing a brilliant light on the stage in England and in France. He draws, of course, attention to the comparison established by Chateaubriand between Shakspeare and a Gothic cathedral (spoken in disparagement, but since accepted as homage) and the arraignment by Marmontel of Gluck as the Shakspeare of music.

Now even Shakspeare, the period of Romantic fervour over, finds tolerance rather than begets enthusiasm. In his epilogue M. Jusserand declares of the public of to-day (*i.e.*, of the Français or the Odéon):—

"Ce public écoute avec application, il admire par moments, mais sans s'abandonner tout à fait: il est en présence d'un génie trop différent; les différences l'inquiètent autant que les beautés le frappent; il est secoué et demeure incertain."

M. Jusserand quotes two quaint lines of verse by Henry VIII.:—

Adew madam et ma mastres,
A dew mon solas et mon joy,

in the composition of which the English king was inspired by a desire to rival François I. He seems also to have been inspired by Jehannot de Lescurel, whose

Bietris es mes delis,
Mes confors et ma joie

he may have seen in MS.

Cohn's 'Shakspeare in Germany,' the only defect in which is that the writer

accepted implicitly statements by J. P. Collier on which doubt has since been cast, has been of some service to M. Jusserand. "Tiph-top" is a curious form, due probably to the ignorance of the French Dauphin, by whom it was employed. "Tip-top" is used by Vanbrugh; and John Heywood a century earlier has "tip of top." Our author seems, however, now hunting on a false scent in seeking for similar words in Shakspeare. Some remarkable, but well-known lines of Cyrano de Bergerac, which brought on that writer a charge of atheism, are quoted. Some of them were given in August last in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* on the real Cyrano de Bergerac. From 'Guides d'Angleterre' and similar works M. Jusserand extracts some gems. We hear that English coins are "Orhon," "Alue Orhon," "Tou-pens," "Alue Pens," "Farden." The English of the Commonwealth are painted for us by Coulon in a wonderful phrase: "Tu pourras remarquer les vestiges de l'ancienne piété et les remuements et bouleversements de la brutalité d'un peuple enragé quoique stupide et septentrional." No less a personage than Thomas Corneille obliges us with delightful distortions. He speaks of the suburb called Sodoark where Shakspeare played his pieces, and of the *Bergardin* in a field near which St. George, as we learn for the first time, killed the dragon by which the country was ravaged. The reader must turn for himself to the story of the *coacres* [?], as Misson calls the Quakers. The British labourer has apparently changed little since the days when Le Sage, asking a carpenter, who was working, pipe in mouth, at a chapel, what he was making, was answered, "Une boutique de prêtre."

Dramatic Gossip.

ONE of the most prolific of French dramatists has passed away in the person of Adolphe Philippe d'Ennery, or, as he was formerly called, Dennery, who died on January 26th at the great age of eighty-eight. The son of Jewish parents, he was born June 17th, 1811, in the Temple, Paris, where his father is said to have kept a shop for the sale of second-hand clothes. According to the account he himself supplied, he became a notary's clerk, and took after a while to painting and journalism. His first drama, written in collaboration with Desnoyers, 'Emile, ou le Fils d'un Pair de France,' was produced in 1831 at one of the minor Parisian theatres; his last, 'Le Trésor des Radjahs,' in which he was aided by Paul Ferrier, was given February 3rd, 1894, at the Châtelet. Between and including the two dates, he is responsible for 659 acts. These were all played. They were written in collaboration with innumerable dramatists, including Dumanoir, Cormon, Dumas père, Clairville, Grangé, Sue, Balzac, Jules Verne, and Dion Boucault. He had great constructive ability, and had few equals in the employment of stage machinery. Most of his early pieces are forgotten. His later work was, however, successful, and some of his plays enjoy still a high reputation. Among these are 'Halifax,' written in conjunction with Dumas, produced at the Variétés, November 30th, 1842; 'Les Bohémiens de Paris'; 'Don César de Bazan,' Porte Saint Martin, July 30th, 1844; 'Les Sept Châteaux du Diable'; 'La Dame de St. Tropez,' produced by Alfred Wigan at the St. James's as 'The Isle of St. Tropez'; 'Les Sept Péchés Capitaux'; 'Le Juif Errant'; 'La Case de l'Oncle Tom'; 'Paillasse'; 'La Prière des Naufragés,'

'Une Femme qui déteste son Mari' (with Madame de Girardin), 'L'Aveugle,' 'Les Chevaliers du Brouillard,' 'Cartouche,' 'Le Lac de Glenaston,' 'Rothomago,' 'L'Aieule,' and 'Les Deux Orphelines.' D'Ennery also wrote some libretti, among which may be mentioned 'Le Muletier de Tolède,' 'Linda de Chamounix,' 'Don César de Bazan,' and 'Le Tribut de Zamora.' His father, whose name was Philippe, married a Mlle. Dennery. Dennery took her name, and in 1858 obtained authority to use the particle. He is the author of some novels, principally drawn from his plays. He also published 'Les Voyages au Théâtre,' a collection of pieces written in collaboration with Jules Verne. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour. His style, or his want of it, was a subject of frequent banter by Théophile Gautier and other critics of the stage.

'WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?' by Mr. George Playdell Bancroft, with which on the 26th ult. Mr. Terry reopened the theatre named after him, is a primitive and conventional four-act comedy, with little pretence to novelty of theme. It runs on lines almost parallel with those of the 'Maison Neuve' of M. Sardou, but treats more indulgently the hero, who, ruined by good fortune, finds in a sudden deluge of adversity a corrective and a cure. The principal parts were well played by Mr. E. Terry, Mr. Vane Tempest, and Miss Carlotta Addison. Three sisters of the hero, intended, it would seem, to typify the domestic Eumenides, went near at one time to compromising the fortunes of the piece. Their presence was wholly gratuitous on the part of the author, since they served no apparent purpose.

THE large stage of the Princess's lends itself readily to spectacular effects, and the revival on Monday of 'The White Heather' of Messrs. Henry Hamilton and Cecil Raleigh was, as regards the scenes at Boulter's Lock and the fight under water, scarcely to be distinguished from that at Drury Lane. An attempt had been made to secure some of the original exponents. As regards the representatives of the principal characters it was not conspicuously successful.

MISS ELLEN TERRY has denied a report, to which some currency had been given, that she proposes to revive Tom Taylor's 'Plot and Passion.'

'REPENTANCE' is the title of a tragedy by John Oliver Hobbes, in mingled prose and verse, which it is expected will be performed by Mr. Alexander. She is also, it is said, engaged on a comedy for the Haymarket.

'THE LADY OF QUALITY,' the new comedy in rehearsal at the Comedy, will be tried in the country before challenging the opinion of a London public. So far as London is concerned, the plan of testing pieces in the country is wholly commendable.

M. SARDOU's 'Robespierre' is not likely to be ready for some weeks, and the reappearance of Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum will not take place until a period subsequent to Easter.

A COMEDIETTA by Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, entitled 'Six and Eightpence,' now precedes 'School' at the Garrick Theatre.

THE rights of the latest Parisian success, 'La Dame de Chez Maxim,' by M. Feydeau, have been secured by Mr. Charles Frohman for the Duke of York's Theatre.

THE revival at the Globe of 'Ours' is fixed for the 18th inst. 'Ours' will be treated as a costume play, and the dress of the period—the Crimean war—will be maintained.

A REAPPEARANCE of Miss Annie Russell, who created last year a favourable impression, is promised for the coming season.

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